

State powers demand in draft manifesto could divide Labour

Between the Government and Labour Party's National Executive Committee is expected to be a committee for more state intervention and compulsion contained in a draft mid-term manifesto. The draft will be discussed tonight by a committee chaired by Mr Wedgwood Benn. It will require ratification by the full NEC.

ann committee meets tonight

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may call for £50 pay 'floor'

Without industrial strength are to be protected. A new minimum wage would have to be paid to give the low-paid some hope of at least keeping pace with inflation, while offering hope of improvement to the better-paid when inflation eases.

Mr. Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, speaking on Saturday, said: "In my view, a reflection of the economy is required now. Our present rate of growth is about 1 per cent, so we must have real inflation, and it must be accompanied with social justice and a strengthening of our industrial capacity."

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Dutch and Moluccans search for peace deal

Assen, June 12.—Dutch and Moluccan leaders met at a secret venue near Utrecht today to discuss ways of preventing future extremist actions like the two sieges of a train and school which lasted 20 days and ended on Saturday with the loss of eight lives. Three previous attacks by Moluccans have claimed five innocent victims.

The need to make it easier for the Dutch and the Moluccan minority of about 40,000 to live in peace together was the theme of a meeting between two Dutch Cabinet ministers and the members of a mixed Dutch-Moluccan commission set up in 1976 after the previous killings.

Mr. Andries van Agt, the Justice Minister, and Mr. Harry van Doorn, the Culture Minister, talked with the commission for five hours and had to listen to bitter criticism of the Government decision to use force to end the sieges.

A communiqué said that Mr van Agt had responded "extensively and frankly" to the Moluccan critics, indicating that there had been some plain speaking.

It was decided to enlarge the 10-man commission by bringing in younger Moluccan members. This was clearly intended to reflect some of the frustration felt by younger members of the Moluccan community which has led to extremism.

Although they have never seen their ancestral islands in the South Seas, their protest against the way for another day of the port, withdrawal of relief and charitable aid from public schools, and the creation of elected assemblies in South and West.

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Forced entry: The school at Bovensmilde after Dutch troops drove an armoured car through the wall to liberate the four teachers held hostage there.

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Mr van Agt promised to examine a request from the families for the bodies of the six terrorists who died when Dutch marines stormed the train at Glimmen at dawn on Saturday. Two hostages also died in that assault but there were no casualties when troops forced their way into the Bovensmilde school and freed the four teachers held hostage there.

Moluccan flags flew at half mast from windows in the Moluccan community of Bovensmilde in mourning for the dead terrorists. The Moluccan sector, where several of the terrorists lived, is still ringed with barbed wire and guarded by police.

The rejoicing of the freed hostages was tempered by the deaths in the rescue operation of a man aged 40 and a girl of 19. Five other hostages were still in hospital tonight but all are doing well.

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Arnhem: the days of grief and glory, page 9

Five-part crop survey begins today

Farmers face mixed outlook for harvest

"The Times" crop surveys, which traditionally appear four times a year, will henceforth appear on five occasions to give wider coverage of the growing season. Hugh Clayton reports.

Judging from the first returns in this year's survey, the most cheerful farmers in Great Britain are those near the site of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire. One contributor from that area reports "absolute super" wheat and another says: "I am optimistic about the crops this year."

Elsewhere conditions vary markedly. Some farms are too dry and suffering from sharp north-east winds while others have waterlogged fields and are suffering badly from pests and diseases.

One return has arrived from a family that has participated in the survey for 47 years. I wonder if that is a record? Since this report is the first to appear so early in the year, no 10-year average is given at the foot of the table. That will appear with the second article in the series.

At the end of the series all crop weights will be recorded for the first time in metric measurements. In that the survey will follow the practice of ministries and statutory bodies.

That means that the inconsistencies of British measurement will be followed here. While shoppers buy beef by the pound, farmers sell it by the kilogram and feed it with cereals measured by the tonne. Elsewhere in the EEC cereal yields are expressed in kilograms a hectare, but in The Times they will be expressed in tonnes.

Inadequate moisture is recorded by contributors in a wide belt. "Conditions are very dry and unless we get some rain soon silage, hay and grass are going to be in short supply," a farmer writes from Anglesey. Pleas for "good warm rain" come from as far apart as Lincolnshire, co. Durham and Cornwall.

Some farmers are already making gloomy forecasts about another season as difficult as the last, but most are more optimistic than that at this early point. Livestock are reported to be doing well in most counties and grass is said to be growing well on many farms within 50 miles of the north and west of London and in central and North Wales.

"Particularly good" silage crops are noted in Dorset, and in Berkshire to the north of Newbury there has been "tremendous growth in the past two weeks with heavy silage cuts". In east Devon, on the other hand, the topsoil has dried far too quickly and we are rapidly getting to last year's situation of needing water badly for all crops.

Early-sown oilseed rape, the crop that is changing the appearance of much of the southern countryside with its bright yellow June flowers, is one of the most promising at this stage. Growers of maize, one of the outstanding survivors in last year's exceptional

Continued on page 2, col 1

Cabinet may advance Europe Bill publication

By Our Political Reporter

Cabinet ministers may decide on Thursday to publish the Government's Direct Elections in the European Parliament Bill immediately, said a source generally expected later in the month.

While no decision has been taken by the ministers primarily responsible for the Bill, the possibility of early publication has become one of the options that will be discussed in Cabinet, when the Government's approach to the highly contentious issue is expected to be finalized.

On the other hand, Mr Callaghan and his colleagues may take the alternative course and only give the House of Commons, possibly through Mr Foot, Leader of the House, an inkling of the Government's intentions.

It is understood that the Bill does not come down specifically in favour of one or other of the two most likely electoral systems for direct elections: the European Parliament: first-past-the-post as in Westminster elections, or a regionalist system.

On the controversial issue of whether ministers should have a free vote on the principle of direct elections, it is possible that Mr Callaghan will make his decision known at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party tomorrow.

Sports dispute settled through compromise

By Roger Berthoud

The lengthy dispute within the Commonwealth over New Zealand's sporting contacts with South Africa has been resolved at the weekend gathering of Commonwealth leaders at Glenaele Hotel in Perthshire.

According to reliable sources, a compromise formula acceptable to black African states and to Mr Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, has been agreed. This will be put to a preliminary session of the conference of Commonwealth heads of government, which resumes in London this afternoon. It will also have to be approved by the Organization of African Unity, which has been coordinating black African attitudes on the issue.

Assuming that the two bodies accept the compromise, its most tangible benefit will be full Commonwealth participation in next summer's Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Alberta. These have been threatened by an African boycott similar to that which led 28 states to stay away from last year's Olympic Games in Montreal over the same issue.

It is understood that the weekend agreement was reached

in about one hour by a drafting committee consisting of Mr Muldoon, the Jamaican Prime Minister; Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister; Mr Aboud Jumbe, the Tanzanian Vice-President; Brigadier T. N. Garba, the Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs; and Mr Muldoon, who was said to be perfectly satisfied with the outcome.

Although his own handling of the issue has not always been felicitous, Mr Muldoon believed that a personal explanation of New Zealand's position would lead to an amicable solution and he came to London expecting to find it. He thought that New Zealand's position on sporting contacts was so close to Canada's and Britain's that it did not merit special attention.

The precise terms of the compromise are expected to emerge in the final communiqué of the conference, if not before. It will be a general statement, not referring specifically to New Zealand, and will no doubt lay emphasis on: on bans or the refusal of visas but on the discouragement of sporting contacts with South Africa.

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Left advance shown in Spanish survey

From Harry Debelius Madrid, June 12

The Centre Democratic Union led by Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, is leading in the latest public opinion poll on how Spaniards will vote in Wednesday's general election.

According to the independent Madrid newspaper *El País*, the Prime Minister's coalition will get more than 30 per cent of the votes with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party in second place with 24 per cent.

There has been a swing to the left in the last few days of the campaign, but support for Señor Suárez could increase after his radio and television broadcast to the nation tomorrow night.

According to the *El País* survey of the intentions of 15,000 people, nearly 92 per cent of Spain's voters intend to go to the polls. The Communist Party is expected to get over 7 per cent of the vote, which is only slightly less than the 8 per cent expected to go to the neo-fascist Popular Alliance headed by Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne.

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ie civil rights group law violations

Valmsley, and

A few days ago, Dr Hajek, a former Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly which, in the spirit of the charter movement, supplies more evidence of violations of human and civil rights.

He is one of the 11 authors of this letter. Among the others are Dr Petr Pithart and Professor Zdenek Jizinsky, both lawyers. Mr Karel Kyncl, a journalist. Mr Karel Sidon, a writer, and Professor Lubos Kohout, a political scientist. All are signatories of the original Charter 77.

The threat of imprisonment is only one of many forms of pressure exerted by the Government against the charterists. The most frequently used weapon is dismissal, which affects not only the signatory but also his or her relations and friends.

The 60-page documentation attached to the letter, gives details of individual cases of dismissals which are illegal according to Articles 46 and 53 of the Labour Code.

The new, 1975, wording of these articles, approved by the International Labour Organization, replaces "violation of the socialist system of society" by "threat to the security of the state". Many written notices served on charterists refer, paradoxically, to "threats to the security of the state".

The authors of the letter request the Federal Assembly to declare publicly which interpretation of Articles 46 and 53 is correct.

Continued on page 5, col 2

Market nerves over BP sale

The City is nervously awaiting final details of tomorrow's sale by the Government of 250m-worth of British Petroleum shares. The sale is the largest of its kind and is going ahead despite considerable political opposition. In the sale, the Government has been advised by one of the top merchant banks and virtually every other leading merchant bank in the City is involved in the underwriting. Page 17

Crack in apartheid

Stellenbosch University, which occupies the position in South Africa which Oxford enjoyed in Britain a century ago, is to open its doors to black, coloured, and Asian students. The decision is seen as a crack in the portals of apartheid. Page 5

Blow to bright pupils

One in four of junior school-leavers of above average intelligence in inner-London will be unable to go to the secondary schools of their choice this autumn. Last year a fifth of pupils in the same intelligence grouping were disappointed. Page 4

Country house threat

Britain's country houses will not survive in private ownership for more than one generation unless tax laws are drastically altered. Lord Tavistock, who took over the management of Woburn, says no prospect of government support for historic houses. Page 4

Protest over British links with Uganda

Demonstrators in London protested yesterday to the Foreign Office about Britain's economic links with Uganda, which they said were propping up "Amin's reign of terror". Mr Peter Hain called for one push to topple "the butcher". Page 5

Steel prices going up

British Steel is to raise the price of some of its products next week, and other rises are expected to follow. The state steel corporation is faced with rapidly-rising production costs on top of last year's £100m loss. Page 17

England draw 1-1

England drew 1-1 with Argentina in Buenos Aires last night in the second match of their South American tour. England failed to maintain the lead given to them by Pearson within three minutes and Argentina equalized in the sixteenth minute when Bertoni scored from a free kick. Page 6

Success for Porsche

A Porsche 936 car driven by Jacky Ickx (Belgium), Jürgen Barth (West Germany) and Hilary Hawwood (United States) won the Le Mans 24-hour endurance race. Ickx broke the lap record. A Renault Mirage was second, another Porsche third. Page 6

Windscale: The inspectors and assessors in the Windscale inquiry, starting tomorrow, are to visit the nuclear plant today

Women offenders: Research indicates that the courts treat women more harshly than men. Page 4

Athens: Greeks are shocked at a change of heart by France which is now trying to postpone the entry of Greece into the EEC

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Letters: On the legislative programme from Mr G. T. Clark; on the Jubilee from Miss Louise Ouwark and others; and on the disposal of libraries from Lord Kynnon and others.

Leading articles: Trading with communists; One legal profession or two?

Features, pages 9 and 10

Arts: The Palestineans' bitterness over their "technical knockout"; Lord Chalfont asks which road South Africa will take; John P. Mackintosh seen as ominous moment for the Labour Party; Lord De-la-Mole on trade union action and the law

Arts, page 13

Nel Chaffler on Trader Faulkner and the Spanish playwright Valle-Inclán; Les Merveilles D'Amérique, by Luigi Barzani; Michael Church on Aquarius (London Weekend); John Percival on the ADMA Festival

Sport, pages 6-8

Cricket: Woolmer in England 12; Racing: French Oaks report and French and Irish prospects for Royal Ascot; Tennis: Top players go out at Nottingham; Golf: Lyle continues run of success; Athletics: United Kingdom closed championships at Cwmbran

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Mr Alan Riddell; Mr R. E. Threlfall

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Financial Editor: The BP offer; Alternatives to the pound dollar premium regulations; Farmland and the City institutions

Business features: Michael Baily on a conflict of shipping interests between Russia and the West; Arthur Reed on edging towards a new generation of arbiters; Lord De-la-Mole on trade union action and the law

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SAVE & PROSPER PROPERTY FUND

A portfolio of medium-sized properties in prime locations

Over the last few months the rapid decline in interest rates and the widespread belief that 1977 will see an upturn in economic activity have led to increased demand for property with institutions returning to the market.

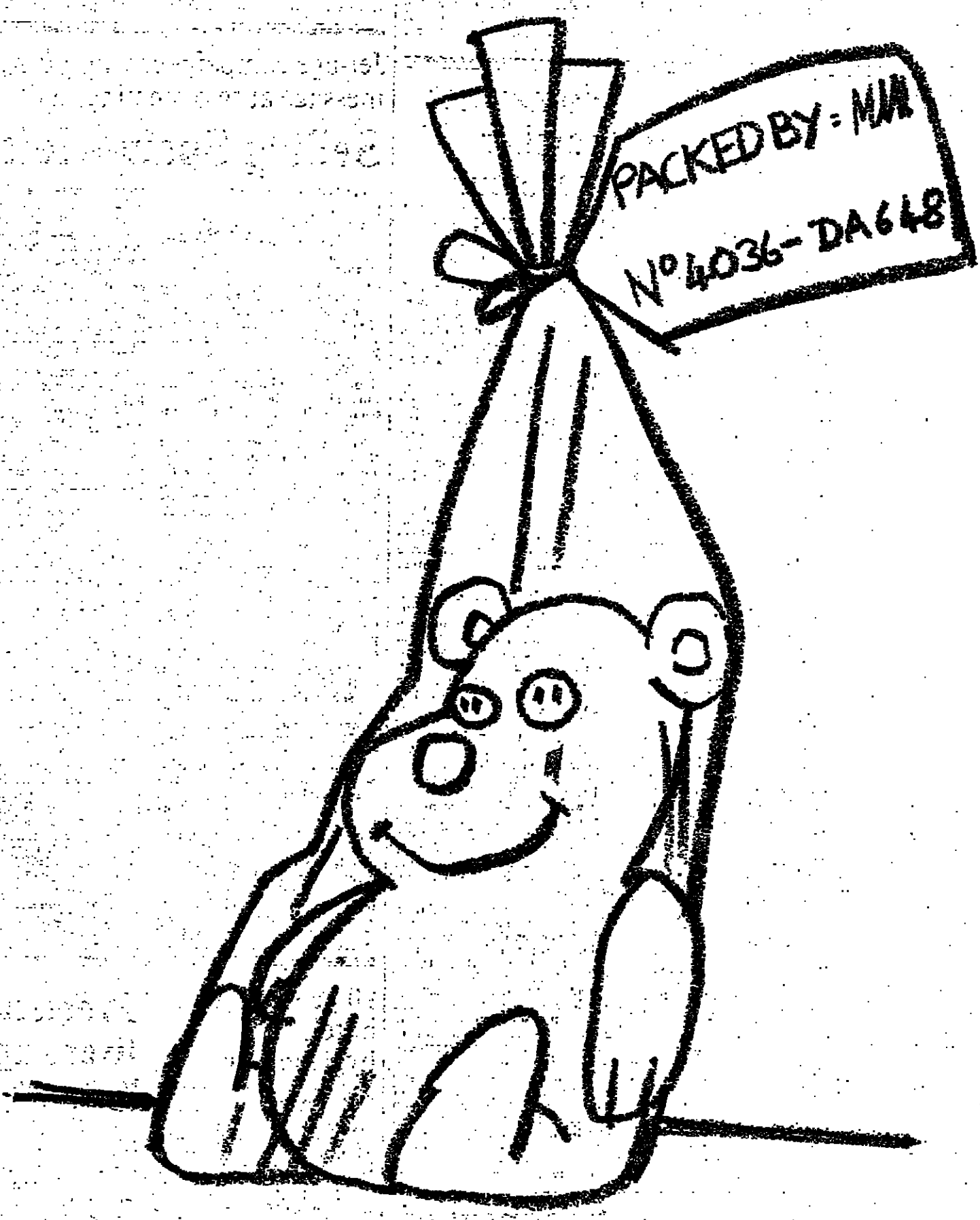
Greater demand for prime property together with a consequent increase in rental values, should be of particular benefit to those medium-sized properties of the type held by the Save & Prosper Property Fund.

Save & Prosper Property Fund Launched in 1971, the fund is currently valued at over £26 million and at 1st May 1977 had outperformed the Money Management Weighted Property Bond Index since the formation of that index in 1973. The fund is currently invested across a broad spectrum of prime medium-sized shop, office and industrial properties in carefully selected locations throughout the U.K., with many of these properties soon to benefit from rent reviews.

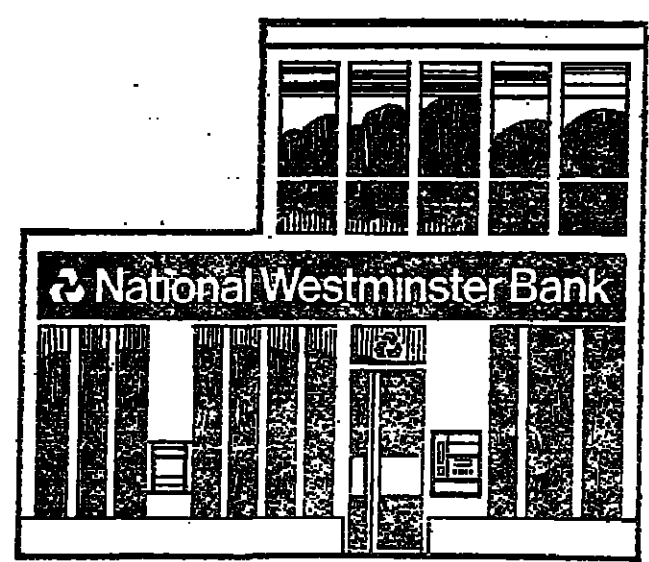
Further information Investment in the fund is made through a single or regular premium life insurance policy and further details may be obtained from your professional adviser or by using the coupon below. Advisers should contact Save & Prosper Services on 01-831 7601 or 031-226 7351 (Scotland).

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 **NatWest**

HOME NEWS

Lord Tavistock's case for setting off costs of an historic building against income tax
The battle for survival of privately owned country houses

The English country house, one of the nation's greatest glories and most important tourist attractions, is increasingly threatened by taxation and inflation. This is the first of an occasional series in which John Young talks to some of the owners.

Without a drastic change in Britain's tax laws, country houses will not survive in private ownership for more than one generation. That is the considered view of Lord Tavistock. It might be dismissed as alarmist but for the fact that he and his family are probably the best informed as to the state of affairs about managing an historic home.

"The Government could, of course, nationalize all of us," he observes wryly. "But it certainly does not want to. It would cost the Exchequer hundreds of millions of pounds to purchase and maintain."

Besides, he points out, properties that have been bought and opened to the public by the Department of the Environment have not been outstandingly popular. "A house cannot be run by a civil servant. It needs someone to love and care for it."

Aged 37, intelligent, articulate and instantly likable, he is anything but an aristocratic tuddy-duddy. Indeed he considers, moreover notwithstanding, that the present Government has a better appreciation of historic houses than any of its predecessors, although there is still a long way to go.

Surprisingly, although it was enormous death duties that forced his father, the Duke of Bedford, to become, with the possible exception of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the best known aristocrat in the business, it is not that particular tax burden that exercises him most strongly. What he wants above all is a change in the law to allow the owner of any historic building to offset the cost of maintaining the fabric and contents against income tax. Without such a concession, the future for all such buildings, including Woburn, is grim.

It is not that he regrets his ancestral home being turned into a tourists' playground. "It just is not feasible for a family to go on living privately in a



Lord Tavistock at Woburn Abbey: "A house cannot be run by a civil servant."

house of this size," he points out. "Whatever would you do with 10 drawing rooms?"

Technically, I suppose, it would be possible to do so if it was extremely rich. But I feel it would be wrong not to share it with others, because after all it was the nation that allowed by family to have Woburn in the first place. However, he makes no secret of the fact that he came into the business with strong misgivings. Three years ago he had his own career in the City, and it had long been intended that management of the huge mansion and its vast estate would skip a generation and pass in due course to his son.

When the duke decided quite suddenly that after 20 years he had had enough, it was a shock. "My wife was absolutely miserable at the thought of coming here," Lord Tavistock recalls. "When you suddenly find yourself changing

your whole way of life, when you know that you are going to be constantly in the limelight, see very little of your family and have almost no privacy, well, it is not a very enticing prospect."

Nevertheless he has thrown himself enthusiastically into his new life. To the game park, safari park, funfair and model village initiated by his father, he has added a brilliantly designed complex of small antique shops, housed in converted stables, and work has started on a country club with swimming pools, an equestrian centre and two golf courses.

Woburn has changed a great deal since the family returned to it in early 1954 after the death of the former duke. During the war it had been used by the Secret Service, and furniture and pictures were still stacked haphazardly in floor to ceiling heaps.

"It looked just like a junk shop," Lord Tavistock remembers. Yet six months later it was open to the public, and his father was scandalizing his fellow peers by playing host to the World Nude Convention. "Even today, 23 years later, people still ask where the nudists are."

Nearly 365 days a year, including Christmas, it attracts about a million visitors and, during the peak tourist season, some 350 people. Yet remarkably it is not the sort of glorified amusement park that some people might imagine; house and grounds have retained their dignity.

Foreign governments, including the United States and the Soviet Union, have approached the family for advice on heritage conservation, and Lord Tavistock's father recently returned from an official visit to China. "But recently some

people from the Tribune Group came to see the house, admitted I was doing a good job, but then said that people like me were politically unacceptable," he remarks.

"When I heard that, I felt like breaking their necks. How can I be acceptable to the communists and not to my own country?"

He still has mixed feelings about the job. "One great attraction is the tremendous loyalty of my staff. But living over the shop, as it were, does create problems. You can never really relax. There are always other people around."

"But there are compensations," he admits, as we stand at the front door, looking out towards the lake, the green slopes of the park dotted with groups of deer. "Many people have a view like that."

WEST EUROPE

Adjournment of debate on direct elections demanded by Gaullists

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 12

A Gaullist congress held in Paris today unanimously approved, at the suggestion of M. Jacques Chirac, the party leader, a motion demanding the adjournment of the debate on the ratification of direct elections to the European Parliament, which opens in the National Assembly on Tuesday.

The motion also stated the party's backing for a "united, independent and confederal Europe", based on the independence and sovereignty of member states.

M. Chirac told the 1,000 congress delegates that he hoped the ratification Bill would be postponed until the spring of next year after the parliamentary elections had made it possible to sense the mood of the people.

"France would not be the laggard of Europe in this respect," he said, "because so far only Italy has ratified the treaty on direct elections, and other member countries will only do so in coming months."

M. Chirac said that direct elections were both "illusory and dangerous. Either the European Parliament has no powers, or its powers are real, and it is part of a federal structure which is intended to be confederal."

He believed that whatever guarantees were obtained the French Government was likely to be steamrollered by its fellow Europe into agreeing to an extension of the European Parliament's powers.

In the past week, M. Chirac said, all the public statements made by the principal leaders of the EEC, with the exception of the Danish, showed that France stood alone on this issue. Herr Brandt, who would be president of the new European Parliament because the left had a majority in it, had let it be understood that it would have no constituent powers. He had not been contradicted by Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, who had merely

described the statement as inopportune.

The Gaullist leader repeated, however, that his party had no intention of causing a government crisis over direct elections, and would not table a motion of censure against the Government ratification Bill, or vote for one tabled by the Opposition. "If our adjournment motion is rejected, we shall maintain our objections and when the time comes, we shall insist on a renegotiation," he said.

For the Government to resort to article 49 of the Constitution (which enables a Bill to be adopted without a vote) unless defeated by a motion of censure would not, in his opinion, be in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, but a "pragmatic device to oblige Parliament to adopt a text which deprives it of part of its own powers."

M. de Giscard, the Foreign Minister, said during a radio interview today that the procedure had been used 11 times under the Fifth Republic, notably by General de Gaulle.

He expressed surprise at M. Chirac's about-face on direct elections, as he was prime minister when the decision was taken in Brussels. "He seems to have forgotten what he said at the time, and what he endorsed when he was head of government."

M. Chirac anticipated the criticism by saying on Friday that in July of last year, when the Cabinet discussed the ratification of direct elections, he had expressed the strongest reservations. It had been one of the reasons for his resignation the following month. This is the first time he has said that.

The Government is the more determined to go ahead with direct elections now that it feels it has the support of public opinion. M. de Giscard referred this morning to an opinion poll published yesterday which showed that 81 per cent of Frenchmen are in favour of direct elections and only 17 per cent against.

100,000 del
rain at
Communis
picnic

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 12

With only three days before Spain's first free election in more than four decades, Spanish Communists attracted more than 100,000 to a picnic in the rains just north of Madrid in spite of cloudy skies and frequent downpours.

It was a happy crowd, clogged the dual-lane motorway from Madrid to the Guadalupe mountains, causing traffic which lasted through the day. Most people brought their own food and with clean napkins (babies and feeding bottles were definitely a family affair).

The Communist Party demonstrated its strength among Spanish workers, in its sympathizers in principal regions, and in what was undoubtedly the most highly organized of the entire campaign. It had been arranged for a water, cheap food, rest and many other amenities. Waving thousands of flags with the hammer and sickle emblem, as well as colourful regional flags, those attending the hours-long traffic jam on the Coruna road led the open fields rented party for its mass meeting.

A weather-induced delay in the loudspeaker system wiped out one of the programme including an address by Señora Ibarra, the legendary Pasionaria. A guest speaker by Melina Mercero, a famous actress, was called off before she came. A civil guard, possibly a Communist, told occupants of buses and cars that this morning that the rain was suspended. But it was not. The rain continued, but the Communist meetings, on and on.

Jet-age campaigner who puts over the Socialist message at two meetings daily

Selling Spain a left-wing package

From William Chislett
Barcelona, June 12

When the three-week campaign for Spain's first general election in 41 years ends at midnight tomorrow, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the young secretary-general of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party (PSOE), will remarkably have held meetings in all of Spain's 50 provinces.

"We are going to win and the right is beginning to get worried," has been his message from Seville to Bilbao, from Barcelona to Madrid.

To judge from the huge crowds which Señor Gonzalez reassured the crowd that the Socialists would win. They leapt to their feet and chanted "Fraga, el pueblo no te traga" (Fraga, the people can't stomach you)—a jibe against Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the former Interior Minister and head of the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, which represents seven parties.

He attacked the Alliance and the Democratic Centre, which were like the Coca-Cola and Coca-Cola—different but having "colas" (tails). He described the Alliance's seven leaders as the "seven plagues of Egypt, and the seven horsemen of the Apocalypse."

The Democratic Centre had no programme, no ideology and offered no alternative, according to Señor Gonzalez, whose line is more radical than that of Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Communist leader, a man more concerned with destroying the myth created by the Franco regime about the Communists.

Señor Gonzalez wants to build up his party as the credible left-wing alternative to the Francoist regime. After half an hour's protesting, I was taken in by a side entrance.

As I entered, Señor Juan Raventós, the head of the Catalan Socialist Party which has formed an electoral pact with the PSOE, was haranguing the crowd. Speaking in Catalan, he emphasized the need for autonomy for Catalonia, which the PSOE has agreed to support in the next parliament.

Then Señor Gonzalez appeared on the rostrum to his thunderous acclaim of "Felipe, Felipe."

Speaking Castilian in a heavy Andalusian accent, his boyish manner looks revealing of his southern origin. Señor Gonzalez reassured the crowd that the Socialists would win. They leapt to their feet and chanted "Fraga, el pueblo no te traga" (Fraga, the people can't stomach you)—a jibe against Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the former Interior Minister and head of the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, which represents seven parties.

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More bright children denied school of choice

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

One in four of children of above average intelligence in their final year in inner London primary schools will not be able to go to the secondary schools of their choice this autumn. That compares with a fifth of children in the same intelligence grouping who were disappointed last year. Only one child in 10 below average intelligence has failed to get into the school of first choice.

One reason for the increase in the proportion of bright children disappointed this year is that September marks the end of selection in all inner London Education Authority secondary schools.

The remaining 32 grammar schools are either being turned into comprehensive or will be amalgamated with one of the existing 158 non-selective schools in inner London, or will become independent. There is therefore likely to be

more competition for places at comprehensive schools that enjoy good reputations.

The Inner London Education Authority, unlike any other education authority, continues to exercise a form of comprehensive system in order to avoid the creation of "ghetto" schools through unintentional geographical selection.

Parents of the 30,274 pupils aged 11 in inner London who are due to be placed at secondary schools this autumn have been asked to choose from among any of the 179 non-selective secondary schools that will be available. The children are allocated as far as possible to schools of their parents' first choice.

But in order to achieve an even spread of ability within each school the authority operates a transfer scheme based on intelligence groupings.

Pupils in their final year at primary school are given tests

in English, mathematics and oral reasoning, and are then placed in three groups: the top quarter in group one, the middle half in group two, and the bottom quarter in group three. Each school is assigned pupils in the same proportions from each group.

A total of 1,740 children, or a quarter, in group one, have been refused places in schools of their first choice this year. The proportions of bright children differ widely between the 10 education divisions in inner London.

The worst division is Lewisham, where more than two out of five children in group one have not got places in schools of their choice, the best is Wandsworth, with less than one in 10 disappointed. Some of the differences may be due to a larger number of group one parents opting for independent schools, however.

Taking the three intelligence groups together, 4,232 children,

or 36 per cent, have been placed in schools of their choice this autumn. That is almost exactly the same proportion as in the previous years. In no division does the proportion fall lower than 30 per cent (Lewisham).

On June 17 letters will be sent to disappointed parents telling them that their children are going to their second choice. Judging from previous years, about three fifths of the children concerned will get their second choice; the rest will simply be allocated a school.

Each year some parents object so strongly to the schools to which their children have been assigned that they keep them at home. Last year 319 children aged 11 were being kept at home three weeks after the beginning of the autumn term. By the end of March this year there were still 27 pupils whose parents were refusing to send them to school.

Women get 'harsher treatment in courts'

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Contrary to popular belief, courts treat women more harshly than men, according to research reported in *Probation Journal*, published by the National Association of Probation Officers.

Mr R. I. Mawby, lecturer in the centre for applied social studies at Leeds University, says the figures suggest that the proportion of women with no previous convictions brought before the courts is about twice that of men.

If they were given equal treatment the proportion of female first offenders received into prison after sentence would thus be twice as high as men.

But the 1975 figures showed that five times as many adult females with no previous convictions were jailed than men with no previous convictions. Women also got harsher treatment when remanded in custody. They were more frequently given a taste of imprisonment when it was not warranted. The proportion of females remanded in prison who were eventually jailed was about half that of males.

The proportions of adult men and women received into prison for default in payment of fines were similar. In 1975, twenty-one per cent of young female prisoners received were fine defaulters, against 8.4 per cent of males.

Mr Mawby, who is also liaison officer and adviser at the Prison Service College at Wakefield, says it is more than five years after the Home Office policy document, *Treatment of Women and Girls in Custody*, which forecast a decrease in the use of imprisonment for women, that the results show that women's prison has increased to an all-time high.

He adds that those who aim at reducing the number of women in prison have been criticised on several counts, one of which, accepted by some who wish to decrease the numbers, is that females are treated more leniently than males.

Caning 'the exception' in world schools

By Our Education Correspondent

Britain is the only European country, apart from Ireland where corporal punishment is still used in schools, according to a survey published today in *Where*, the journal of the Advisory Centre for Education.

Corporal punishment in schools is now the exception throughout the world, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (STOPP), which carried out the survey, says. It lists only 10 countries where it is still officially used: Australia, Barbados, Canada, the Irish Republic, New Zealand, Peru, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The outstanding difference between abolitionist and extensionist areas is the degree of British influence, the society says. It believes that "wherever the British colonized, there remains a powerful belief among teachers and the

general public in the efficacy of pain as an educational aid." Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has sent out a letter to local authorities, teachers' associations and pressure groups asking for their views on corporal punishment by July 15.

She said she believed that the various bodies could "join in a considered approach to a problem which for one reason or another appears to have been more difficult to resolve in this country than in many others."

Fifths of all 16-year-olds in Britain are in secondary schools where corporal punishment is used as a sanction, according to a recent survey by the National Children's Bureau.

Another survey, carried out by STOPP and published in last month's issue of *Where*, showed that while some schools have abolished corporal punishment, it has been reintroduced in many others.

Not one local authority had banned corporal punishment, though two thirds of the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales had some form of restrictions as to its use, the same survey showed. Several prohibited its use on infants, girls and handicapped children, for example.

Teachers' unions in Britain all share a common view of the following version of corporal punishment. STOPP says in its latest survey: "Our teachers need to be able to cane or use corporal punishment at least as a last resort."

That was quite different from the replies the society had received on the need for corporal punishment from teacher unions in Europe. From Denmark, Finland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany there had been the same message: "We do not need it and we do not want it."

Where (Advisory Centre for Education, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge).

Many old people never want to retire

By a Staff Reporter

Nearly half of the men and women who continue working after reaching normal retirement age say they will stay in their jobs for ever, according to a survey by an employment agency that specializes in finding work for older men and women.

The farther north they live the more likely they are to want to work on, the survey says. In London the percentage is about a third, but it approaches two thirds in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Merseyside.

The need for more money to meet inflation and the need to have something to do were the most common reasons given for carrying on working. In London two out of three had retired from their original employment, in Lancashire and elsewhere in the North the proportion was much higher.

Success after Sixty, the agency that conducted the survey, says the results show that there are large numbers of people over 60 who refuse to be categorized as retired.

'Outrageous' treatment of woman barristers

The treatment of women barristers is "outrageous," according to the Bow Group. "Many chambers deliberately limit the number of women; and while female pupils are accepted, the tenancies are consistently given to men." The Conservative group states in a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Legal Services. Urging a fairer deal, it calls for an all-graduate legal profession, with special facilities to encourage women members.

It also suggests that women members of the Bar should be left to choose appropriate dress for court and ends the "unchronistic" rules on black dresses or black suits should be removed. It recommends that in no case should an article of dress be paid less than the student grant

and calls for retention of solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing work, the costs of which, it says, compare "very favourably" with charges in other EEC countries.

The memorandum, prepared by five lawyer members of the group, recommends the incorporation of solicitors' firms for reasons of taxation, ability to raise outside capital, continuity and business efficiency.

It also says that the Law Society should restrict entry. "A better interview system is necessary to sift out unsuitable candidates. The proportion of 8,000 article clerks to 30,000 solicitors is far too high." The Bow Group makes clear that its publications do not purport to represent the collective view of the group or any official party view.

90 pc of French hotels fail hygiene tests

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 12

More than 90 per cent of French hotels and restaurants represent a health risk for their clientele because of a lack of hygiene, according to a study by the Research Centre for Applied Hygiene, directed by Dr François Tournade of the Hôpital Lariboisière in Paris.

He and his experts reached this conclusion after a thorough investigation of 200 hotels and restaurants in Paris and the provinces. They had two criteria: the present state of cleanliness, and the level of overall "microbial pollution".

The establishments investigated were all volunteers, but they were guaranteed secrecy. The buildings were examined from top to bottom, from the bedroom to the dustbin closet, including of course the kitchens and state of changing rooms.

The results were not encouraging. Only 10 of the 200 obtained the centre's certificate of hygiene. In all the rest, the investigators discovered a wide range of microbes, including salmonella contamination.

"Big hotels are sometimes more sordid behind the scenes than smaller establishments," Dr Tournade said.

Protestant laymen's rally livens up W Berlin

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, June 12

Some 60,000 participants from West Germany and tens of thousands of people from West Berlin, have attended the seven-day German Evangelical Church Meeting, a Protestant laymen's rally, here.

The East German authorities have allowed five laymen to attend the five day-meeting, among them Dr Werner Kitzke of Magdeburg. About 500 German pastors have turned their family visits to the West so that they should be able to participate.

Members of the Catholic Church and of the Jewish community have taken part in some of the 400 religious services, meditations, debates and discussions. Almost all of themselves concerned themselves with the problems of modern life, among them unemployment, loneliness, the difficulties faced by the disabled and guest workers and nuclear power.

The motto of the meetings, "Peace as a man's burden," was often found expressed in proposals for practical burden sharing. With about 60 per cent of the participants under the age

of 25, the preponderance of young people was characteristic of the though often very aggressive of young attending previous meetings. The confusions have bewildered elderly though quite a few be taken by the music and lyrics youth bands to ill religious and social events.

The general assessment of the West Berlin since it has been a success revived the traditions meetings here which impressive start in years, had tailed off. There is now optimism that it provided by the n brings practical results. For West Berlin, the West of the year was a revelation. I been expressed quarters that the f encouraged the n induce some of th to come back and t there.

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France tries to postpone week entry EEC

By Peter Godfrey
A call for Britain to boycott all trade with Uganda was made yesterday by demonstrators representing civil rights groups, Ugandan refugees and major political parties.

More than 100 supporters of the Uganda Freedom Committee marched to the Foreign Office to hand over a letter accusing the Government of giving its aid to President Amin's regime, by permitting unrestricted economic links between Britain and Uganda.

It demanded a ban on exports and imports between the two countries, the suspension of landing rights to Ugandan cargo planes using Staines airport in Essex, and an end to economic cooperation with Uganda by the Crown Agents, who, it claimed, prior banknotes and provide extensive financial advice for the country.

"The British Government is culpable in Amin's reign of terror," the letter said.

Earlier, Mr Peter Hain, leader of the committee, told a Trafalgar Square rally that such a boycott could pressure the collapse of the Amin regime because the country was already suffering from severe reductions in industrial and agricultural output as well as an inflation rate of 500 per cent.

"The fact that Amin did not come to London last week is a victory, but a small victory," Hain said. "One push now could push him out of office. It is a scandal that the Crown Agents should continue to prop up this butcher."

Department of Trade statistics show that Britain exported £1.5 million of goods to Uganda in the first four months of this year, and imported produce worth £1.3 million. The exports, which consist mainly of machinery and manufactured articles, are

OVERSEAS

Amin protesters call for boycott on trade with Uganda

thought to include a large proportion of luxury items used by President Amin to sustain political support in Uganda.

Britain accounts for about 30 per cent of Uganda's trade, the Uganda Freedom Committee claimed yesterday.

A friend and associate of the British-born businessman, Mr Robert Scantlon, who faces trial in Kampala on spying charges, is trying to mediate on his behalf. Mr Anthony Coe, managing director of Contact Radio Telephone, a Midlands company which sold a mobile radio station and other electronic equipment to Uganda last year, made repeated attempts to contact President Amin at the weekend.

"I pointed out in a telegram that Bob has given years of loyal service and hard work to the President and Uganda," Mr Coe said.

Mr Scantlon's wife, Gloria, is in hospital in Kampala recovering from an operation on her back. They have a nine-year-old daughter who is still in Kampala, and two other children living in Britain.

Our Nairobi correspondent writes: Uganda Radio did not mention Mr Scantlon today, although there were unconfirmed reports from Uganda that he was already dead. Official and other sources would not comment on them.

All Britons in Uganda have been ordered not to meet in groups of more than three, not to travel more than three in one car. Warnings have been broadcast threatening them with immediate imprisonment if they disregard this order.

Security agents in Uganda have been visiting the homes of some of the estimated 240 Britons still in the country in order to conduct inquiries in a search for possible spies.

Dr Waldheim suggests a world energy order

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 12
President Carter's supporters in Congress will endeavour to help to repair the damage done by his energy proposals. The President has called the measures taken by the House of Representatives a "rip-off" of the American consumer, but others think that it is more a matter of a partial defeat in round one of a protracted legislative process.

There were 113 specific proposals in Mr Carter's energy message to Congress in April, and many of them, including the establishment of a Department of Energy, are making their way through Congress in a manner acceptable to the President.

Three important ones came up in committee last week, and two were defeated (the proposed stand-by petrol tax of 50 cents a gallon and the proposal for tax rebates on small cars), while the third, a special tax on cars which use too much petrol, was accepted with amendment. Only the largest cars will be affected.

The President claimed that his proposals, especially the oil shortages after 1985, required international cooperation.

"For these reasons I propose the establishment of a framework which will lead to a world energy order," he declared, enlarging on proposals he made at the North-South conference in Paris last month on international economic cooperation.

Noting that the General Assembly in 1975 asked him to look into the possibility of establishing an International Energy Institute, he said: "It should be evolved within the perspective of future global energy demands and alternative energy sources and technologies."

Dr Waldheim said the energy institute should monitor resources, analyse and exchange information on energy sources, conditions, and plans to avoid future shortages and direct research and development towards meeting widely differing situations.

It should also promote co-operation between those who had the financial and technological resources and those who did not.—Reuter.

Argentine rulers agree to 'dialogue' with civilians

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, June 12
After 14 months in power, the Argentine armed forces have entered a new stage of their rule by agreeing that the time has come for opening a dialogue with civilian sectors of the population.

President Jorge Rafael Videla has instructed the Interior Ministry, after discussions with all generals on active service, to begin the dialogue. It will be, however, a cautious beginning, limited to consultations by military and Government officials with prominent

persons and professional groups at local level.

The dialogue will be restricted at this stage to small provincial towns and districts for the purpose of a new stage of their rule by agreeing that the time has come for opening a dialogue with civilian sectors of the population.

Later, the authorities will seek opinions from a broader section of the population on national problems in a great debate which is planned to work out eventually the nation's future course and political structures.

The Government is preparing to prosecute the 47 prominent radicals who signed last week's document for breaching the ban on political activities.

Czech chartists seek wider Western backing

Continued from page 1
Jobs are often withheld from persons suspected of not sharing the Government's political views on the grounds that it is undesirable that they should come into contact with the masses and thus be a danger that dissatisfied workers might rally round them. This was the reason given to Mrs Helena Klimova, whom we interviewed recently in Prague.

Mrs Klimova, a former editor of *Literární Noviny*, the weekly of the official Writers' Union, spoke about the dangers of misreading the citizens' movement in the West.

"People are spilt by ideological language," she said. "They are accustomed to talk in terms such as communism, socialism, and so on. But bourgeois and so on. These terms are used not so much to understand each other as to abuse each other."

"What I think would be a good thing would be to stop talking and thinking in these terms for a while, and to try to understand each other's situation in very simple terms, like the right of every individual to speak his mind and to develop his own personality in the way he thinks fit."

Mr Lubos Dobrovsky holds similar views: "The Western media use the human rights issue to prove that their system is better. It would be more helpful if they were more attentive to what the human rights campaigners really want."

He listed among their demands the fulfilment of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement. But this did not mean, as is suggested, ironically, by both the official Czechoslovak press and some Western newspapers, that the movement wished to imitate the West, he added.



A silencing hand is put out by Archbishop Makarios as an excited congregation in the Greek Orthodox Church, North London, press: closed to hear him preaching yesterday after the microphones broke down. He is attending the Commonwealth conference

Commonwealth faces stormy talks

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Commonwealth leaders will have some stormy sessions when their conference resumes in London today. After the five-day debates of last week, and the bracing air of Glasnost over the weekend, a number of awkward issues have to be tackled.

One difficult point concerns the guerrilla war against the Smith regime in Rhodesia, African countries, which believe that majority rule can be achieved only on the battle field, want the conference communiqué to endorse their view though they realize that Britain will not join in any fighting.

Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, has accepted that the guerrilla war will continue while attempts to reach a peaceful settlement continue. But however sympathetic the Government may be towards African aims, it would be against its principles to support an open declaration to intensify the war.

Britain may be even greater difficulties over Zambian demands for economic sanctions

against South Africa which is Rhodesia's main supplier. While accepting that there may be considerable justice in the claim that it is oil from South Africa which keeps Mr Smith's regime going, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, wants the technical and legal questions to be fully explored before he considers further action.

A civil servants' inquiry, however, will not satisfy African Commonwealth countries. They are pressing the Government to intervene directly, by ordering Shell and BP to cut their supplies to South Africa in order to damage Rhodesia and, more widely, to curb international companies' operations in South Africa.

The communiqué will certainly make reference to the need to extend sanctions, but there is likely to be considerable argument about how far the Commonwealth can or should go.

President Kaunda of Zambia has drawn some encouragement from the American Administration's commitment to the African cause in Rhodesia and southern Africa as a whole.

Condemning the latest Rhodesian incursion into Mozambique as "savage and wanton", he described the attack as part of a calculated campaign to "internationalize the conflict" by provoking a confrontation between the super powers.

"What Smith and Vorster would like to see in their campaign against frontline countries is that we should feel so upset by these attacks that we should begin looking elsewhere for support," Dr Kaunda said. He leaves the conference today for a visit to other West European countries.

The heads of government go into closed session tomorrow to consider the issue of human rights and, in particular, the position of the absent Communist members of the conference. Britain and Zambia are urging President Amin's conduct while preserving Uganda's links with the Commonwealth; some other African countries, notably Nigeria, believe that the Commonwealth should not interfere in a member country's internal affairs.

Damp working weekend at Gleneagles

From Ronald Faux
Gleneagles
Commonwealth leaders were hidden yesterday behind a powerful security barrier which surrounded their weekend retreat at Gleneagles Hotel in Perthshire. It was a far from peaceful scene, with the 37 heads of state departed from set speeches designed for home consumption and embarked on small, informal discussions about the problems which face the Commonwealth.

The sky was overcast for most of the time and chilly showers dampened the elegant golf courses surrounding the five-star hotel. Mr Callaghan had a particularly busy time, but he put his nose into the fresh air only once for a photocall for which only a third of the assembled leaders turned up. The rest were still deep in discussions, some news

of which filtered to the outside world.

The main issues occupying the prime ministers were next year's Commonwealth Games in Canada and sporting contacts with South Africa and the Rhodesia question. There was a clear attempt by every one involved to find a way of saving the games and to establish a formula acceptable to Mr Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister.

The feeling of the conference was that while everything should be done to discourage sporting links with South Africa because of its apartheid policy, there was a need to keep the door open for freedom should not be interfered with. Conference leaders were optimistic that an acceptable formula would appear in the final communiqué.

Mr Callaghan yesterday had talks on Rhodesia with the

heads of three front line states: Zambia, Tanzania, and Botswana. Fears that only confrontation and the gun would bring Mr Smith to his senses were repeated but there was hope that peace might still be negotiated. Many heads of state believed that the present initiative by Britain and America, although not perfect, was the best available.

As prime ministers shuttled between suites, the hotel staff, all in black, were seen to go about their work with discretion. Plain clothes officers were on duty on each floor. One man was on the roof, observing the pleasant Gleneagles view through a pair of binoculars.

Pakistan decides to increase defence spending

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, June 12
Despite its severe economic difficulties, Pakistan is to spend £68m more on its defence forces during the year beginning on July 1. The federal budget presented yesterday in the National Assembly showed military expenditure of about £470m during the current year out of a total revenue of about £1,218m.

The political crisis and its effects on the national economy were reflected in the Budget for next year, which showed that the Government would barely be able to maintain the level of current spending on development, although the country's population continues to grow at more than 3 per cent a year.

Mr Hafiz Pirzada, the Finance Minister, said natural calamities and countrywide anti-government disturbances took a heavy toll in economic terms.

President and Mr Young regret remark on Swedes

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 12
President Carter does not believe Swedes are racist, and thinks it unfortunate that Mr Andrew Young, the American permanent representative at the United Nations, said they were. The President, who made his comments to some magazine publishers, regretted that Mr Young's remark about Swedes had detracted from the success of his trip to Africa.

Mr Young, in an interview with *The New York Times* published today, also regretted the timing of his remarks about Swedes. He said it was his attempt to explain "the racial dynamics of the situation" that led him to make that comment.

Mr Young believes his frequent remarks on the subject will help the United States to avoid falling into the trap of failing to realize the risks of underestimating Africans' distrust of outside interference. None the less, he still strongly supports the current Anglo-

American diplomatic initiative to negotiate a Rhodesian settlement. As for Sweden, Mr Young said that on his way back from Africa a reporter, questioning him about his argument that everyone is racist, asked whether he included the Swedes and he had replied that he did.

As a result, "I stepped on my own headlines and it made me sick." The publicity which followed his remark about Sweden (with which he associated the New York borough of Queens) and his Playboy interview in which he said President Nixon and President Ford were racists, undermined the success of his trip through Africa.

President Carter took the occasion of his interview with the magazine publishers to reaffirm his support of Mr Young. "There is no incompatibility among us," he said. "When he speaks for our country, he speaks with my full authority and my complete support."

Afrikaans university to admit blacks

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, June 12
Stellenbosch University, the spiritual home of apartheid Afrikaans, is to go multiracial. Professor J. N. de Villiers, the university's Rector, announced at the weekend that the university is to open its doors to black, coloured and Asian students for all postgraduate degree courses, and will also accept non-white undergraduates for courses which are not offered at their "ethnic" universities.

Although this shift in policy by South Africa's most exclusive Afrikaans university is hedged around by a number of conditions, it is remarkable none the less.

In a sense, Stellenbosch University, situated amid the hills and vineyards of the western Cape, occupies the position in white South African society which Oxford held in Britain a century or so ago. Every Prime Minister since the National Party came to power in 1948 has been a Stellenbosch graduate and the present incumbent, Mr John Vorster, is the university's Chancellor. A goodly part of the present Cabinet are Stellenbosch alumni.

The university, probably more than any other South African institution, has played a key role in the conception and implementation of the policy of apartheid.

However, the university will not suddenly find itself overwhelmed by black students. For a start, the medium of instruction is Afrikaans which will limit the number of students wishing to study there. Furthermore, one of the conditions laid down for opening the university to all races is that "the character and identity of the university as an Afrikaans-language university for whites remain unscathed."

Nor will all the racial barriers be removed for those black students who do enrol there. The council of the university has stipulated that all activities on the campus must conform with "prevailing Government policies." The black students will not be able to make use of the university's residential accommodation. They will have to make their own arrangements.

So it is clear that, although a slight crack has been made in the portals of apartheid, the whole structure is still far from being breached. It remains to be seen whether other Afrikaans universities adopt Stellenbosch's approach. At present, two of them admit black postgraduate students.

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Soweto in fear of fresh violence

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, June 12
Fears of violence in Soweto next week, during the first anniversary of township riots, have increased with the arrest this weekend of several black student leaders. Among those held by the police was Mr Sechaba Mosisisi, leader of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC).

The arrests were made after a statement issued by the council calling on blacks in Soweto to observe a period of mourning next week for those who died in last year's unrest. They also urged residents to observe June 16—known locally as Students Day—as a holiday.

General David Kriel, deputy commissioner of police, said that the arrests were made in connection with "activities" in Soweto. None of the other students arrested have so far been named, although they are known to include members of the SSRC.

Many Soweto residents feel that the police have acted provocatively and unwisely. The council has repeatedly emphasized its desire to avoid violence next week. It also showed that it is probably the only black organization in Soweto with any influence over the students. Now that the council's leaders are in detention, it is feared that the Tsotsis and other troublemakers may get the upper hand and provoke the police.

Four white students of the University of the Witwatersrand were also arrested.

Lord Chalfont, page 14

50 'killed as they fled Cambodia'

Bangkok, June 12—The bodies of more than 50 Cambodian villagers, believed to have been killed by Cambodian soldiers when trying to flee into Thailand, have been found along the Thai-Cambodian border, Thailand police said today.

Police said skulls have also been found stuck on sticks along the border in Aranyaprathet district of Prachin Buri province, 135 miles east of Bangkok. There was no indication when they were killed.

One Cambodian refugee told police the killings were carried out as a warning to other villagers thinking about escaping.

An average of one or two Cambodian refugees flee to Thailand every day, police said. There are about 13,000 Cambodian refugees living in camps in Thailand.—AP.

Five children die as Istanbul house collapses

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, June 12
Eight people were killed and five injured early today when a five-storey building in Istanbul's central Tarlabasi district collapsed.

Five of the dead were children aged between five and 11. Firemen pulled seven survivors, two of whom were unhurt, from the ruins.

Two families lived in the old, partly wooden house.

Filipino journalists held by police at rally

Manila, June 12—Three Filipinos working for Japanese and American news organizations were today taken away by police while they were covering an anti-Government rally in Quezon City on the Philippine national day. All were later released.

They included two women, Marilyn Odchimar of the Japanese Kyodo news agency and Nelly Sindayana of the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun*. The third was Ray Palanca, a photographer for the American news agency United Press International.

The women were taken to police headquarters where they covered the rally at a Roman Catholic college for girls. Some 500 people, including students and nuns, took part in the

rally, in which speakers denounced President Marcos and his martial law administration as well as American capitalists, low pay, feudalism and police brutality. The campus was later cordoned off by police.

President Marcos said tonight the Philippines must start preparing for further readjustments in the United States defense posture in Asia after the American decision to pull its troops out of South Korea. In a radio and television address, he also said: "We are moving decisively towards a genuine and effective representative democracy." He intended to call elections to the national legislative assembly "as soon as possible."—Reuter and Agence France-Press.

DAILY FLIGHTS TO NEW YORK.

Now Iran Air have flights to New York every day of the week.

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The world's fastest growing airline.

nappers t woman dfold

June 12—A kidnap woman who spent 85 days in a cave and with wax in her ears to prevent her listeners from hearing her has been freed by Lucilla Conversi, who suffers from an illness affecting her health at an isolated house in Rome last night. She was arrested.

Conversi, a quarrywife, was abducted on a gang demanding £23,000. Her father paid a £300 ransom. The deadline was put until midnight last night until midnight.

Police said Signora had told them that first kept in a cave, she was later taken to the villa in San Circeo.—Reuter and

line in Fiat up case ioned again

June 12—The kidnap of the Fiat car-cumulative have agreed to postpone the trial for killing him, thus 48 hours, his wife said.

Innappers originally said a would kill Signor Revelli Beaumont, aged 48, on Friday unless paid a \$300 ransom. The deadline was put until midnight last night until midnight.

Reuter.

accused of murders

arg. West Germany.
—Two men, alleged members of the Red Army Faction, have been charged with at least 54 innapars chwitz concentration wartime Poland. will go on trial in uburg, near Würzburg, uberg 26.

r plant protest

June 12—About 100 protesters marched Austria's first nuclear out at Zwentendorf to gain its proposed test against the disposal of waste on Austrian soil.

r rubbish

June 12—Large quantities of rubbish in the street caused a dustmen's strike causing concern for some inhabitants. 100 tons of rubbish a

OVERSEAS

Tory pamphlet counts political cost of trade with Russia

By Our Political Editor

The authors concede that the development of a coordinated Western policy towards the Soviet Union, taking full account of long-term Russian strategic aims, will be difficult. But they believe that it is needed particularly at a time when détente has failed to deliver what was promised at Helsinki and when the growing debt of the socialist bloc to the West shows no sign of producing a "vested interest in mutual restraint", as promised by Dr Kissinger when he was United States Secretary of State.

It is held that official credit support to Moscow, such as Sir Harold Wilson's £50m credit in 1975, involves an element of subsidy to the Soviet Union from taxpayers.

Mr Peter Blaker, a former foreign office minister and professional diplomat, said in introducing the pamphlet: "We believe the new posture of the West should be devoted to persuading the Soviet Union over the long run to give up its objective of overthrowing free societies and starting wars of liberation in the free world."

"The free world must maintain its military forces in order not to tempt the Soviet Union to indulge in military ventures. But a demonstration of greater Western will to resist the Soviet Union is also required in the civilian sphere."

The pamphlet argues that Western benefits from East-West trade have not been equal to the Soviet Union's. Competing Western salesmen are likely to be bidding each other down in the sale of technology, the research for which had already been funded in the West, while nothing would alter the Politburo's allocation of resources to the military.

Copies of the *Soviet Union*, by Peter Blaker, MP, Julian Critchley, MP, and Matthew Parris, Conservative Political Centre (50p).

Leading article, page 15

- (1) to regard their overseas trade policies with the Soviet Union as being one with their foreign and defence policy;
- (2) to strengthen "the existing gentleman's agreements on minimum terms of official credit support to the Soviet Union";
- (3) to strengthen the system controlling Western exports to communist countries;
- (4) to develop agreed guidelines for the use of grants and machinery sales, as well as credit support, "in such a way as to limit the damage the Russians do to our own interests"; and
- (5) to encourage the development of policies discriminating in favour of some East European countries other than the Soviet Union.

Prisoners of conscience



Yugoslavia: Dusan Brkic

By David Watts

Among those held in the wake of arrests that swept Yugoslavia in the summer of 1975 was Mr Dusan Brkic. After the detentions, largely of Communists or pro-Soviet dissidents, he was formally charged with counter-revolutionary attacks against the state and social organization, with propaganda inciting hatred or discord and with association against the people and state.

These charges included allegations that Mr Brkic and his three co-defendants had written a "declaration" saying that they were communist internationalists who did not acknowledge national concepts of socialism, and complaining of police persecution because of their beliefs.

It was also alleged that the four defendants had asked Yugoslav Stalinist émigrés in Hungary and the Soviet Union "to support the Soviet Army" and that they had requested to do so by Yugoslavia.

Three of the four defendants denied the allegations, saying that they were loyal Yugoslavs and communists who believed in proletarian internationalism. The fourth is believed to have pleaded "partially guilty".

The charges against Mr Brkic seem to have been based on flimsy evidence, rumour and speculation. At his trial in Belgrade in February last year he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and it is understood that he is held under particularly severe conditions in the Serbian prison of Misa.

Mr Brkic, who is now 64, was a partisan leader in the Second World War. He became Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia until 1950, when he was accused of involvement in a Serbian peasant rebellion in Croatia against enforced collectivization. He was interned on the prison island of Goli Otok until 1956.

In brief

Mrs Carter back home after tour

Washington, June 12.—Mrs Rosalynn Carter returned home today from her two-week, seven-country tour and told her husband they were in the Caribbean and in Latin America.

The President, kissing his wife on the cheek, told her she had met all the goals he and the State Department had set for her "almost with perfection". Her trip had affirmed Latin American relations with the United States "of close cooperation and equality of approach".

Audubon prints found

Miami, June 12.—Four books of watercolours of American birds by James Audubon, valued at \$750,000 (£440,000), which were stolen from a museum at Key West last month, have been recovered. The FBI said that three were found in an empty house in North Carolina and one in New York.

Lebanese tensions

Beirut, June 12.—Political tension in Lebanon increased today with a parade of 400 new recruits to the army of the militia of Mr Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party and the killing of a Palestinian guerrilla commander by a rival left-wing group.

Minister in Peking

Peking, June 12.—Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived here this morning on an official visit. He is the first government representative of a Western country to see the new leaders in Peking since the death of Mao Tse-tung last September.

Out goes Stalin

Moscow, June 12.—The Soviet Union last night issued the text of its new national anthem, but it proved to be very similar to the old one except that references to Stalin were omitted.

Tough old bird

Hongkong, June 12.—The fossilized remains of a bird between 12 and 23 million years old have been discovered in a mine shaft in Shantung province, according to the New China news agency.

Train crash toll 85

Dohi, June 12.—A final death toll of 85 has been given for the railway accident last month in which the engine and four coaches of a passenger train plunged into a river in Assam.

Amnesty plea for Helsinki freedom of belief aim

Amnesty International said yesterday that it had appealed to every signatory state of the Helsinki Final Act to work for full implementation of the document's pledges on rights of conscience.

Writing to the heads of states participating in the Belgrade conference on security and co-operation, Mr Thomas Hammarberg, Swedish chairman of Amnesty International, said that in Principle Seven of the Final Act the participating states undertook to recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practise religion or belief in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. They also undertook to promote "the effective exercise of civil political

economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms."

Amnesty International told the heads of state that acceptance of this principle could serve as a first step towards eventual development of mechanisms and detailed standards for respecting human rights which would apply to the whole of Europe.

Belgrade, June 12.—Mr Odvar Nordli, the Norwegian Prime Minister, feels that détente in Europe depends on the attitudes and actions of the two superpowers but that small nations have an important bridge-building role to play in international politics.

Mr Nordli was speaking in an interview with the leading Belgrade newspaper *Politika*, published today—Reuter.

SPORT

Football

England's early thrust silences the Buenos Aires bull ring

From Norman Fox, Football Correspondent

England's second good game of their South American tour here today would have been more satisfying if it had not been for an incident which was a surprise to all. England were surprisingly sent off after being punched. As for the crowd, still noisily resentful 11 years since their 1966 World Cup triumph, they showed no sign of producing a "vested interest in mutual restraint", as promised by Dr Kissinger when he was United States Secretary of State.

England's overall performance was again determined, and this time in the context of their immediate prior to leaving home. They spent most of their time in the lead-up to the match, Argentina's superior midfield, and not disturbed by a tense atmosphere. The Boca Juniors Stadium, with its three-tiered stands, seemed to hang over the pitch. "We believe the new posture of the West should be devoted to persuading the Soviet Union over the long run to give up its objective of overthrowing free societies and starting wars of liberation in the free world."

The free world must maintain its military forces in order not to tempt the Soviet Union to indulge in military ventures. But a demonstration of greater Western will to resist the Soviet Union is also required in the civilian sphere."

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Leading article, page 15

Rugby Union

Lions regain ascendancy up front

Invercargill, June 12.—With the first international only a week away, the British Lions completed eight hectic days by beating Southland 29-12 yesterday. It was an encouraging performance by Phil Bennett's men. Despite playing their third hard-fought match in eight days, they had ample in reserve to win convincingly after being held to 6-6 at half-time.

After overcoming Rutherford Shield holders, Manawatu, last Saturday, the weakness of the British pack had been exposed. So with the first international looming, it must have been some consolation to the touring team that they were able to regain ascendancy up front.

The British pack displayed a marked improvement, and showing they had well learnt the lessons of the Otago match. They produced a steady supply of good ball for the backs in midweek. So with the first international looming, it must have been some consolation to the touring team that they were able to regain ascendancy up front.

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Polo

Withers hits seven to give Cowdray Park the Cup

By Andrew Porter

Cowdray Park was the Warwickshire Cup sponsored by Charles Houlditch at Cirencester Polo Club yesterday defeating Oxford Eagles (see p. 6).

Despite the rain it was a tough, close-marking game. Every player distinguished himself and due to the fine old turf only one player slipped up. Naturally, with the travelling slowly on the sodden ground, and players galloping fast, there was an inordinate number of infractions of the rule of right of way. But there was also some splendid hitting from behind by Paul Withers and Grace-Cove, which kept the game as open as it could be in the appalling conditions.

For Golden Eagles, the Prince of Wales scored a good goal in the

corner. The silence was uncanny. England, with Keegan entering the pitch, a shade wasted so much of the time, held their lead for 12 minutes but there was never really a serious chance of their keeping ahead once England changed to a more attacking approach, which was something we had not expected from them. They broke urgently, with Pereda allowed by England to move too freely through from the back. And so, after 15 minutes, Greenhoff fouled Bertoni when under pressure. Ardlies ran over the ball, Bertoni slipped above the defensive wall and all that Clemence could do was leap hopefully as it passed him.

The control of Argentina's midfield players, Ardlies, Gallego and Bochini, brought their team purposefully into a position of strength that by half-time had greatly nullified England's hopeful beginnings. Ardlies, particularly, caught the eye as he played a succession of accurate passes from England's midfield made no such impression at this stage, and after a promising period against Charnock, a pace ran at the defence, standards declined.

Greenhoff's nervousness and obvious feeling of insecurity in the middle of the field again spoilt his game and at half-time his position, that by half-time had greatly nullified England's hopeful beginnings. Ardlies, particularly, caught the eye as he played a succession of accurate passes from England's midfield made no such impression at this stage, and after a promising period against Charnock, a pace ran at the defence, standards declined.

Pearson was heavily tackled by the rugged Fazzolari who went on to give Charnock equally close attention. The referee gave the free kick. Greenhoff turned to give the ball to Charnock but who quickly swung a centre back towards Pearson in the goal area. A slight distraction, but it was the low sun, disturbed the goalkeeper, and Pearson's header easily beat him into the far

mediocre performance against Otago.

The brightest spot for the home team was provided by the 18-year-old inside centre, Pollock, whose confident line in the first half put him in line for selection in the New Zealand Maori and Junior All Blacks teams to meet the Lions.

Southland traditionally play a defensive style, but they elected to split the ball and Pollock, playing against a touring team for the first time, often stretched the British defence with his elusive running.

Both sets of forwards had difficulty winning the ball from the Lions in the opening stages, although the Southland captain and All Black, Oliver, was to have a lineout honour in his duel with his Gordon Brown at No 3.

McKechie opened the scoring after three minutes, but the Welsh lock, Martin, replied with a penalty about 10 minutes later. McKechie kicked a second penalty about 40 minutes later, before the Lions full back, Hay, suffered a recurrence of an ankle injury. He had to be replaced at half-time by a 19-year-old, Martin, for the third time on tour.

Martin had levelled the score with a second penalty late in the first half, and Lions lost several opportunities to go ahead early in the second spell through missed kicks and bad handling.

It was McKechie who drew first blood after the interval with his third penalty, but Lions struck back with a penalty of their own into the backline to send Rees to his first try on tour.

The British team were now in full command of the game, converted by Irvine. Gibson completed the scoring with his first try after the accurate

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our difficulty in defence, a spark near the touchline ignited an ugly fire. For the first time the referee was too far from play and relied on a linesman's obstructed view beneath the press box when Cherry was going to retrieve the ball that had crossed the line. Bertoni got in his way and as Cherry backed away, brushing Bertoni to one side, the Argentine player turned and punched him.

One cannot often be too certain of anything in these matters, but it happened not 10 yards from the touchline. Cherry, blood streaming from his mouth, could not believe the referee when he was shown the red card together with Bertoni, who left the field ahead of him. Eventually Cherry had to accept that most unhappy decision and became only the third England player ever to be sent off.

The home cry, of course, was "animals".

Don Rees, the England manager, said: "I am sorry Cherry is the first England player in the world to be sent off. I had a clear view of the incident. I saw Cherry back off after a mild tackle and saw the referee give the red card. I saw nothing to suggest why he should go off as well."

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Tennis

Top men go down but keep their spirits up

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

There has seldom been such a diversity of activity in tennis during the week before the Wimbledon championships. The women's world team championships, for the Federation Cup, will be in progress at Eastbourne alongside the women's qualifying competition for Wimbledon. The men's championships at Nottingham, recently postponed by rain, are now being interrupted by rain, runs into its second week.

Today the men also begin a new tournament—essentially, the successor of an old one—the door to the cemetery at Queen's Club, West Kensington. Over at Roehampton, their less fortunate brethren will be trying to qualify for Wimbledon. Those still resisting the lure of grass courts will be competing on clay in Berlin. Players with no allegiance to any of these events could possibly be tracked down in places like Edinburgh and Birmingham. In short, the case of the tennis calendar is unusually scattered. Tradition suggests that by this time they should be settling down to the more serious business of Wimbledon. The Wimbledon seedings and tomorrow's draw.

The first phase of the season results should not be taken too seriously: at least those affecting players with genuine hopes of doing well at Wimbledon. Results are secondary to the more important task of keeping the players fit and healthy without taking excessive risks of injury. The Federation Cup event is exceptional in that it is less than 100 per cent effort will be acceptable.

The John Player tournament at Nottingham was a splendid guide to the weather. The men's singles final, to be played this afternoon, is the weather test. The men's doubles, to be played tomorrow, is the weather test. The men's doubles, to be played tomorrow, is the weather test.

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Luz, who came within two points of beating him. All felt the bite of Gullikson's appetite for glancing. The man from Wisconsin was all combative concentration. His service games were models of tidy aggression and his service returns were usually good enough to give him some chance of rally. He was spared himself, neither mentally nor physically.

The first two sets were each decided by a single break in the third. Tanner made one break and Gullikson two. Then they pounded their way past the usual tie-break mark (if the tie-break is worth having, why on earth should it be discarded for the final set?). When Tanner broke through to 13-10, Gullikson was forced to serve for the match the outcome seemed inevitable. But the flaming power of his service was dimmed: partly by nerves, partly by his machine, and partly by Gullikson's refusal to be intimidated by the logic of the situation.

Gullikson broke back to 15 then he lost his own service from 15-40 down to lead 12-11. In that 23rd game something went out of Tanner. He lost the last of his points of the match. That would not have happened, one felt, had this been Wimbledon instead of Nottingham.

Fillo's victims included Patterson (who had three match points) and Gullikson. Patterson, who had three match points, was defeated by Gullikson. Patterson, who had three match points, was defeated by Gullikson.

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Rowing

Profitable weekend for Britons

From Jim Ralston, Rowing Editor

Two weeks ago in Sarreguemines in West Germany, 11 crews came home with 11 British contingents again. The British contingent again won 11 victories, and four third places and four fourth places. The Queen's Jubilee here in Germany, commented the German colleague and it was that that late on Saturday the British contingent again won 11 victories, and four third places and four fourth places. The Queen's Jubilee here in Germany, commented the German colleague and it was that that late on Saturday the British contingent again won 11 victories, and four third places and four fourth places.

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Favourites out on their own

For the first time since its inauguration in 1963, Britain has the team to win the Federation Cup. Although the United States, who have won the last two titles, are expected to be strong favourites, the British team, led by Rosemary Casals, has a long-time doubles partner, as their formidable line-up. But Britain, who have won the last two titles, are expected to be strong favourites, the British team, led by Rosemary Casals, has a long-time doubles partner, as their formidable line-up. But Britain, who have won the last two titles, are expected to be strong favourites, the British team, led by Rosemary Casals, has a long-time doubles partner, as their formidable line-up.

The United States have Christine Evert, the Wimbledon champion, and Billie Jean King, a former Wimbledon champion, as well as Rosemary Casals, Mrs King's long-time doubles partner, as their formidable line-up. But Britain, who have won the last two titles, are expected to be strong favourites, the British team, led by Rosemary Casals, has a long-time doubles partner, as their formidable line-up.

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Motor racing

Ickx helps Porsche and himself to victory

By John Bunsden

The great battle between Porsche and Renault for victory in the 24-hour race was finally won by the German firm, after fortunes had swung one way and then the other. The issue remained in doubt to the last lap. In the end it went to the Porsche 936, originally shared by Jacky Ickx and Jochen Mass, who scored the victory. The Renault team, led by Jackie Ickx and Jochen Mass, who scored the victory. The Renault team, led by Jackie Ickx and Jochen Mass, who scored the victory.

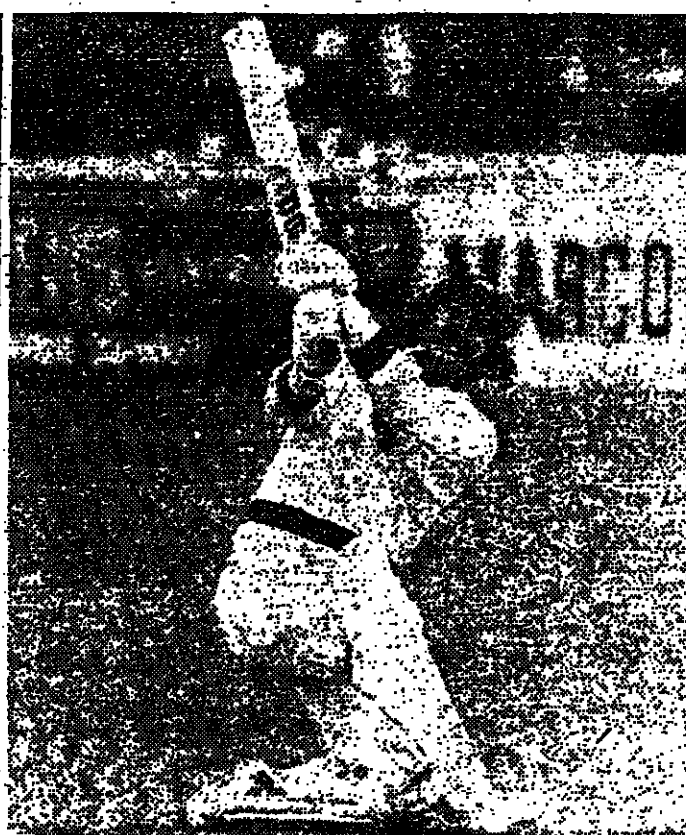
The Renault team, led by Jackie Ickx and Jochen Mass, who scored the victory. The Renault team, led by Jackie Ickx and Jochen Mass, who scored the victory. The Renault team, led by Jackie Ickx and Jochen Mass, who scored the victory.

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Woodcock
correspondent
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Test match against
which is to be known
as the "Test match and
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have given an over-
view of confidence to
who toured India and
not winter. The twelve
all members of that
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Melbourne, in fact, in
any Test match, the
is likely to be
Fletcher
ans, of course, that
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er "rebel" is all
Boycott, and Steele
means, too, that Wool-
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phy games, has been
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Melbourne, and is cur-
of the national batting
is an opening batsman,
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number 11, and that
and that Amis, who
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first with Brearley.
a match being played
on a pitch which tends
faster bowlers, Miller
likely to be left out. This
is Greig as the second
view, quite widely
Greig, now that he is
captain, is not good
be in the side, seems
to me. He remains a
layer of fast bowling
catcher at slip; also,
an 134 Test wickets,
of his three series as
captain, including the
India. Greig had a
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would be loathe to
though I hope he has
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here, when he was cap-
tained to go in. The
order on Thursday was
Boycott, Woolmer, Bar-
low, Knott, Old, ferwood and Willis.
Boycott, no England
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o to play, however is
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is England's best bats-
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simply because he
when he was so badly



Marsh hits out at Chelmsford yesterday.

Australians suffer a
McEwan onslaught

CHELMSFORD: The Australians, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Essex by 145 runs. Jeff Thomson was no-pitched times by umpire Tom Spencer during the Essex innings at Chelmsford yesterday and his overstepping proved doubly costly for the tourists.

Thomson flattened Brian Hastings' cut stump and had Den-ness caught behind by Robinson in the first four overs—only for Spencer to call "no ball" on each occasion.

Then, to add to the Australian problems, McEwan played their attack for a magnificent 100 not out in 104 minutes, hitting four sixes and 14 fours.

Kerry O'Keefe and Max Walker were the principal bowlers to suffer, with 69 runs coming off the first eight overs after tea. After a brief lull when McEwan lost the strike, the South African cut loose to crash 28 off one over by O'Keefe.

McEwan looked certain to beat Alisdair Hignett's 99 minutes for the fastest century of the season, but in a five over spell, he faced only six deliveries. As soon as he reached his richly deserved century, Keith Fletcher declared the country innings, 104 behind.

Earlier, the crowd were treated to another superb display of aggressive batting, this time from Rodney Marsh, who helped the Australian innings recover from 20 to five yesterday. Their sixth wicket stand was eventually worth 125 in 38 minutes. Walker, who hit 38 was the best of the tour.

The Australians lost McCosker and Robinson when they battled against Essex for two, 145 ahead, at the close.

Rodney Marsh, the acting captain, has rescued the Australians in an unlikely and unpleasant way on Saturday. The touring team did not arrive at their hotel until 3 am and spent a large part of the day recuperating in the Essex pavilion, watching the rain.

When they did get out in the middle of the day, Marsh showed his first five important wickets during a 10 overs period and recovery was always out of the question once they were 62 for five from 19 overs. Simmons and Wood, who each took two wickets as they bowled their eight overs, cooperatively and without a break, were the decisive factors in the Lancashire attack.

Simmons' first over for one six before he might to mid-against Wood; Balderson hit across a ball from Simmons; and his partner, mid-century, hit the stumps direct to run out Steele. Lancashire were 58 for three. Balderson was bowled by Davidson who squared cut and a ball he made into a yorker. Marsh was unable to break free and when he added a catch to extra cover to be sixth out, a banner in the stands proclaiming "Lancashire—kings of cricket" directly to the dressing room.

Lancashire had reshuffled their batting order in an effort to secure a more purposeful start. In this they were successful though the captaincy of square cut and second half of the innings failed to follow their first 20 overs and when paired with Guy Wolstenholme from the second 20, though, as things turned out, it did not matter.

Hignett, Lancashire's defeat must have been especially galling after he finished with 6 for 24 against his former county, Kent, in his last match when he returned for his second spell with his second and sixth balls. It left Lancashire 146 for two on 33 overs. Hughes was run out on 33 overs. Hughes was run out on 33 overs. Hughes was run out on 33 overs.

Lancashire cause
an upset in
the gloomBy Richard Streeton
MANCHESTER: Lancashire (4 pts) beat Leicestershire by 62 runs.

Leicestershire's run of five consecutive wins in the John Player League was unexpectedly ended yesterday by Lancashire, who had lost their previous four games. Those previous four games were big wins, even if it should be noted that Leicestershire had to bat in dreadful light.

All Leicestershire's wins this season came by batting second and Hingworth again chose to do so this time when he won the toss. Their target of 184 was the largest they have faced but should still have been within their compass. One sensed a hint of desperation, however, as the black clouds built up and the necessity for the run rate to be maintained at all costs became even more important.

In the end, the threatened rain never materialised, but by then too many rash strokes had been played for on Lancashire, too, to retain that flair for keeping opponents edgy once a slide gets underway in a one day game.

Leicestershire actually lost their first five important wickets during a 10 overs period and recovery was always out of the question once they were 62 for five from 19 overs. Simmons and Wood, who each took two wickets as they bowled their eight overs, cooperatively and without a break, were the decisive factors in the Lancashire attack.

Golf

Norman on course to
surpass own target

By Lewine Mair

There is no false modesty about Greg Norman, the blond, 22-year-old Australian who, on Saturday, came through the field with a record six under par 66 to win the Martin's tournament at Blagoville by three shots from Simon Hobday.

This may have been only his second tournament in Britain but, as early as last Thursday, this likeable young man felt that he knew the scene well enough to say that he expected to make £10,000 before leaving these shores after the Irish Open in the last week of August. Having picked up £3,000 at Blagoville, he is well on the way—and no one who saw him play last week doubts that he has it in him to make his target and more over the coming weeks.

It was at the age of 15 that Norman started caddy for his mother, a four-handicap golfer. On the grounds that if she could play the game, so could he, Norman's legs have been conditioned by football and his shoulders by surfing. He was, however, "It was Thomson, along with Guy Wolstenholme, who had discussed with Norman the problems posed by golf courses in this island. Both emphasised the importance of keeping the ball in play.

On the opening day at Blagoville, Norman did not appear to have taken their advice to heart. Where others were often opting for an iron off the tee, Norman "over" his driver and his vast tee box intermittently ended up in rough or sand. As it turned out, though, the driver is the club in which he has most confidence and his great advantage in terms of length is not something he would want to give away easily.

On Saturday he was often paired with Brian Barnes, but after an exceptionally long ball from the Australian on the 14th the little Scot was moved to remark: "You and Barnes should have a game some time."

Indeed, just what an impression Norman has made with his length and strength can be gauged from a comment made by John Leary's wife, long and tall, that in all her years of following

golf, she has never heard any player getting the same explosive sound from the hitting of a golf ball.

On an inward half in which he had five birdies in six holes from the tenth, the only point at which Norman was perhaps a little lucky was at the sixteenth. Then, when the one iron he had hit from the right rough, his ball picked a tree and yet carried straight on up the fairway, Jack Nicklaus, when he saw Norman in the Australian Open, had advised that he should go straight to America—but Norman has, at least for the next couple of years, opted for the Graham Marsh pattern of playing mainly throughout the rest of the world.

That he is adaptable there is no doubt. For example, he is used to playing his golf under the sun and yet at Blagoville, much of his score was made in driving rain. Earlier in the week he had expressed amazement at the terrible conditions in which they were going out. "Why," he asked in all seriousness, "do they bring tournaments up here before the summer?"

Scores:

277: G. Norman (Australia), 70, 71, 66, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
280: P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
281: M. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
282: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
283: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
284: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
285: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
286: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
287: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
288: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
289: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
290: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
291: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
292: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
293: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
294: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
295: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
296: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
297: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
298: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
299: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
300: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
301: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
302: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.



Sandy Lyle: still in commanding form.

Lyle maintains his
run of successBy Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Sandy Lyle stroled to yet another victory yesterday by winning the 72-hole Berkshire Trophy with a total of 279 (67, 70, 73, 69). When he won the Berkshire Trophy last month he finished seven strokes ahead of the field; yesterday his margin of victory was seven strokes, this time over Peter Hedges and Geoffrey Godwin in second place. The Scrutton Jug awarded to the lowest aggregate in these two events, went to Lyle, by 17 shots from John Davies. On top of this, Lyle had finished second in the other major stroke-play event, the Lytham Trophy.

Lyle was four strokes ahead of the field with one round to go as he had been at the halfway stage. It was 69 by Hedges that was the feature of the third round for it raised him to second place. A good finish in this event was important to him since he had not played in the Amateur.

Hedges started the 3rd round with four birdies and was out in 32, but the home-made half contained some desperate moments, including a one-putt six after picking out of the ditch at 15th. But he followed that with two glorious birdies in the final round his golf followed a similar

pattern. He took seven at the sixth where he lost a ball, yet in spite of that and taking a six coming in he was round in 72, including seven birdies to add to the six he had had in the morning. He has only to regain confidence with his woods to complete his game, and his second place finish has fully justified the English selectors' confidence in him.

Yesterday was one of the few days this year when scoring was easy. Soft conditions and no wind to speak of. That was at once reflected in lower scoring, the third round with only a handful of scores higher than 76 being one of the lowest aggregates in the history of the event. There were four 69s in the morning, from Davidson, Brand and Simpson in addition to Hedges, and the lowest of the day was 68 by Garter, who has New Zealand connections but is eligible for England. Powell, an Englishman on leave from an American university, had a remarkable 3rd round 71, during which he never once took wood and had 15 pars. Scores:

279: S. Lyle (73, 70, 73, 69), P. Hedges (75, 70, 73, 69), G. Godwin (75, 70, 73, 69), J. Davies (75, 70, 73, 69), B. Brand (75, 70, 73, 69), D. Simpson (75, 70, 73, 69), A. Powell (75, 70, 73, 69), R. Davidson (75, 70, 73, 69), K. Waters (75, 70, 73, 69), R. Durrant (75, 70, 73, 69), M. Hedgeson (75, 70, 73, 69), C. Phillips (75, 70, 73, 69), J. J. Jermine (75, 70, 73, 69), R. McCloy (75, 70, 73, 69), S. Davidson (75, 70, 73, 69).
280: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
281: J. P. Fawcett, 69, 77, 70, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15,

The Battle of Arnhem: Days of grief and glory

Lt General Sir Brian Horrocks was one of the outstanding corps commanders in North Africa and North West Europe in the Second World War. Invalided out of the Army in 1949 because of wounds when he was C-in-C in Germany he later became equally famous to millions on television with his stories of great battles and great commanders. Portrayed by the actor Edward Fox he is one of the principal characters in the most expensive film ever produced "A Bridge Too Far" which opens in London later this month. The film recaptures the frantic days of September, 1944, when the Allied Airborne Forces dropped across three great rivers in the hope that the land forces under General Horrocks would cross the Rhine at Arnhem and burst out over the North German Plains. General Horrocks has just written an account of his days in Europe as "Corps Commander". The name of his book. The book starts with an account of his reunion with his desert commander, General Montgomery.



been holding the coast. General van Zuylen, the Army Commander, reckoned that he had secured the remains of eight German divisions, a total of 82,000 men and 530 guns. If I had ordered Roberts to bypass Antwerp and advance for only 15 miles north-west, in order to cut off the Beveland isthmus, the whole of this force which played such a prominent part in the subsequent fighting might have been destroyed or forced to surrender. Napoleon, no doubt, would have realized this, but I am afraid Horrocks didn't. My only excuse is that a Corps is the highest formation which fights the tactical battle, and is not concerned with strategic matters, which lie in the province of the higher formations—Army, Army Group, etc. My eyes were fixed on the Rhine, and I knew that the Canadians, plus XII British Corps were coming up on my left flank.

I would have been horrified to learn that 82,000 first-time troops and over 500 guns were being ferried across the estuary and would soon be threatening our left flank. Looking back it is difficult to understand why this move, which was being observed from the air, was not stopped by my HQ. Yet information about the forces likely to be opposed to XXX Corps was ever disclosed. In fact Montgomery, for the first and last time in his long and brilliant career as a tactical Commander, completely underestimated the opposition which we were likely to encounter during our advance to Arnhem when he started his orders by saying that the disorganized German Army was struggling back to the Fatherland or words to that effect.

I was astonished to hear this, because we knew that the Germans had made a remarkable recovery, and during our advance to the Meuse-Escaut Canal we had been fighting hard against General Student's paratroopers, under the command of the redoubtable Van de Heide, plus SS Panzer formations. I had been heavily involved in a desperate hard fight carried out by the Guards Armoured Division and later on by the 50th Division. Fortunately, these were two of the best divisions in the British Army, but even they had had a struggle to overcome this tough resistance.

Why did I receive no information about the German formations which were being rushed daily to our front? For me this has always been the sixty-four thousand dollar question. Looking back, I believe that the fly in the ointment was General Brecken's powerful Allied Airborne Army in the United Kingdom. By now it was bursting at the seams having had no fewer than 16 operations cancelled at the last moment, owing to the rapidity of our advance. It is probable that the Arnhem operation had already been decided upon at the beginning of September, and the powers that be were not risking another cancellation at the last moment. Back in Washington, General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was urging Eisenhower to use this immensely powerful force in one great operation to finish the war in 1944. So Patton's two flanking thrusts on the right and my XXX Corps on the left were halted.

This was a tragedy; if those transport aircraft, which had been sitting in the United Kingdom doing nothing, could have been used to supply us both, the war really would have been over in 1944. The fortnight's delay before the complicated Arnhem operation could be launched proved fatal, for the enemy was growing stronger every day.

On 12 September I was summoned by Montgomery to meet him on a forward airfield near Bour-le-Loup. Montgomery described his outline plan for the whole operation, which he said was the largest between air and ground forces, which had ever taken place.

He started by saying that the German Army was still disorganized after their defeat in Normandy, and were streaming back to the Fatherland as fast as they could go. At long last he had got permission to use part of General Brecken's First Allied Airborne Army. An Airborne Army, under the command of General Browning, would consist of 1st British Division, with the Polish Parachute Brigade under command, and the 82nd and 101st United States Divisions. This

Corps would seize the bridges at Grave, Nijmegen and Arnhem. They would thus form a bridgehead through to the north side of the Neder Rijn. They would also lay down an aerial carpet from Eindhoven to Nijmegen. Browning would plan this operation and issue his orders at his HQ in the United Kingdom, and I was to dispatch a liaison officer to be present. Dempsey and I, in our respective HQs in Belgium and Holland, were to plan the breakout from the Meuse-Escaut Canal, and the subsequent advance of XXX Corps through the airborne carpet to the Arnhem Bridgehead, from where we were to advance right up to the Zuider Zee. VIII Corps on the right and XII Corps on the left were to advance, clearing up any flanks from Montgomery, but this was the first time that he, the master of the tactical battle, completely underestimated the enemy strength. I had no idea whatever that the 9th and 10th Panzer Divisions were retreating just north-east of Arnhem, nor had Dempsey so far as I know, yet both Montgomery and Browning knew that they were there, as they had been identified by air photographs. I can only imagine that both were determined not to scrap once again the operation of the Airborne Army. Moreover, General Marshall, in the U.S., was urging Eisenhower to use this powerful force in 1944, and Montgomery eagerly grasped the chance of an advance at last on a narrow front, which had originally been turned down by Eisenhower.

I was uneasy that this vast operation was starting on a Sunday, not, I am afraid, on account of any religious scruples, but because no attack which I had launched on a Sunday had ever been completely successful.

All the same, I was confident of success, but I was still suffering from 'liberation euphoria'—cheering crowds welcome us whenever we entered even the smallest village. I had also become used to the sight of German soldiers straggling back towards the Fatherland, and usually only too glad to be made prisoners of war as they were reasonably safe with us. Moreover, during the last few days' hard fighting which had taken place between Brussels and the line of the Canal, our troops had proved more than a match for the young paratroopers, even though they were commanded by very experienced men of the Student/Van der Heyde class. After all, the Guards, had fought the Battle of the Bulge, and Northumbrian had fought the Battle of the Yomert, and last—but by no means least—the Yeomanry, had shown over and over again that they were more than a match for the Germans.

I felt a very lonely figure, leaning over the parapet of that factory roof. This was always a difficult time for me, knowing that thousands of men were about to risk their lives in a plan for which I was responsible. I kept on going over the details in my mind. Had I overlooked anything?

Suddenly, seemingly out of the blue, hundreds of aircraft were overhead, many transport planes, some towing gliders, with fighter cover swarming everywhere as the armada flew steadily northwards.

After the war many people believed that the Allied plan for Arnhem had been revealed to the Germans by a Dutch traitor. In fact, according to reliable sources, our initial attack took them completely by surprise, and General Model, the German C-in-C, himself, narrowly escaped capture by the 1st British Airborne Division, who virtually came down on top of him on the 17th.

Apparently the Supreme Commander and his senior staff were hunkering at a hotel in Oosterbeek, a small town just west of Arnhem, when Allied aircraft appeared overhead. The Germans, who were missioned for by bombers, were astonished when the sky suddenly filled with parachutes. They had to beat a hasty retreat, for the dropping zone was a mere two miles away.

raced to Zuylen, 28 miles north-east of Arnhem, where he alerted General Wilhelm Rott, the commander of II SS Panzer Corps.

The 9th and 10th Panzer Divisions had only just arrived in the area to refuel after the fighting in Normandy; their presence, as yet unsuspected by my own Intelligence, was to prove decisive in the days that followed, for our paratroopers were simply not equipped to deal with this kind of opposition. Not only did the Panzer Divisions have an overwhelming superiority in firepower, despite their recent losses; to make matters worse, they had been trained in Normandy specifically to combat airborne troops. This was our first bit of bad luck; the II Panzer Corps might have been sent anywhere else to refuel, but it had gone to Zuylen, and instead of being faced by second-rate lines-of-communication troops, our 1st Airborne Division came up against some first-class front-line soldiers. In addition, there was an SS Panzer Training Regiment, billeted in farmhouses in the woods just east of Oosterbeek.

Model and Birnich were experienced soldiers and they appreciated the situation very accurately. Their main task, as they saw it, was to prevent the spearhead of the Second British Army, represented by my Corps, from crossing the Lower Rhine (Neder Rijn) and joining up with the 1st Airborne Division. If they could do this, they reckoned that they could collect sufficient troops to seal off the highly equipped Airborne Division, and defeat it subsequently at their leisure.

Model also alerted every available German formation within reach and ordered them to move against our lines of communication stretching over some 60 miles from the Belgian frontier to Nijmegen.

One further piece of good luck came the German way. General K. Student, who, it will be remembered, was commanding the German Parachute Army, our immediate front, and which were fighting so bitterly, writes in his book as follows:

Two hours after the air armada first appeared in the skies over Holland, the Allied Operation Order for 'Market Garden' was on my desk. It had been prepared from a glider forced down near Vught—which was my command post. The capture of this vital document was a great boon to the Germans who thus had a complete picture of what we intended to do. The key to the whole operation was Nijmegen. This attractive Dutch town is dominated by two vast bridges over the River Waal, the road bridge on the east and the railway bridge on the west. There was now a desperate urgency about this battle, as no word had come through from the 1st British Airborne Division, some 10 miles away on the far side of yet another obstacle, the Neder Rijn. Moreover, the German resistance was formidable. We were opposed not by elderly gentlemen or inferior lines-of-communication troops, but by tough, Nazi-trained SS troops, who were prepared to die, if necessary, for Hitler.

The Germans had every right to consider that Nijmegen was impregnable, but fortunately we had at our disposal two of the finest divisions of all the Allied Armies in Europe, the 82nd Airborne and the Guards Armoured, who co-operated closely in the bitter fighting which now ensued.

On arrival in the southern outskirts of Nijmegen on the 19th I met General ('Boy') Browning, who, with his HQ, had landed by glider. Boy Browning, the 1st British Airborne Division, from now onwards we took all the major decisions together without any semblance of friction.

During the afternoon of the 19th, after visiting the forward area to smell the battlefield, Browning and I met General R.H.Q. to discuss the situation. Suddenly the door opened and in came a tall, good-looking American General, who, like Maxwell Taylor, the Commander of the 101st Airborne Division, was as unlike the popular cartoon conception of the loud-voiced, cigar-chewing American as it would be possible to imagine. They were both quiet, sensitive, and with an almost British passion for understatement. Yet both of these gentle exteriors were very tough characters indeed. They had to be, because their Divisions, which were recruited from the whole of the U.S.A., were composed of individual killers, who were, in fact, the toughest troops I have ever come across in my life, and not easy to command.

When Jim Gavin entered the room I did not realize—nor did he mention it—that he had damaged his back very badly on the 17th when he had landed by parachute. He was lying down from just under 400 feet, while at the same time being engaged by hostile fire from the nearby wood. One time it was feared that he had broken his back.

We pointed out to Jim Gavin that the attack on the road and railway bridge at Nijmegen was making very slow progress and that it was absolutely vital that both should, if possible, be captured intact—though we could see that they were heavily defended and had been prepared for demolition.

We could not make out why these two bridges were not already being blown. We did not, of course, then realize that, whereas Gen. Birnich was determined to blow them, he had been forbidden by the C-in-C, to do so. Model was so confident of success that he wanted the bridges to be captured intact for a subsequent massive counter-attack to destroy the Second British Army. We suggested to Gavin that there was only one solution—to cross the River Waal by assault boats just west of the town, while maintaining the pressure on the road bridge, and to capture the railway bridge and, secondly, the road bridge from the rear. It is to Jim Gavin's eternal credit that he agreed at once to this apparently suicidal river crossing.

We hoped to be able to carry out the crossing that night under cover of darkness, but this proved quite impossible owing to the difficulty of getting the lorries containing the boats up the one long narrow road which constituted our lines of communication and which, in spite of all our efforts, was from time to time completely blocked by burnt-out vehicles.

At first light on 20 September the Irish Guards (2nd and 3rd) and 502 United States Parachute Regiment cleared the western suburb of the town and by midday they arrived at the river bank. There was now about to take place what I have always considered to be the most gallant attack ever carried out during the whole of the last war, but the delay in the arrival of these wretched boats meant that Zero Hour had even still to be constantly postponed and this was very hard on the leading waves of paratroopers, many of whom must have thought that the crossing of this wide river in face of determined enemy opposition, was sheer murder—all the more so because, as the wind increased in strength, the smoke screen put down by the Guards and the Artillery diminished in intensity. Then, at 1200 hours, the long-awaited boats arrived.

Just as this vital attack was about to be launched, Jim Gavin received a wireless message from his Chief of Staff begging him to return at once, as heavy German attacks were developing from the east, and if the Bergen-Dal feature was lost it would mean complete disaster for the operations in Nijmegen.

Meanwhile, under Tucker's command, the attack across the Waal had been completely successful. The Germans were holding the far bank in strength, yet at 3 p.m. the leading U.S. paratroopers entered the river in British assault boats with which they were totally unfamiliar. Supported though they were by fire from the tanks of the Irish Guards, and approximately 100 guns, they nevertheless suffered heavily and only half the leading wave, some in boats, some swimming, succeeded in reaching the far bank. Yet this mere handful of men charged up the steep embankment and secured a small bridgehead a couple of hundred yards deep. Gradually more and more troops were ferried across, until the bridgehead had penetrated a mile inland to the village of Lent, where the railway crosses the main road. They had thus cut off both bridges from the rear, a truly amazing achievement, but they had suffered very heavy casualties in the process.

The assault on the road bridge continued, and, attacking from a different direction, the British/United States forces advanced literally yard by yard and house by house. By the late afternoon they captured the two key bridges, the railway and the road, and of the many battle honours which the Grenadier Guards can claim none can have been more richly deserved than Nijmegen. At 7 p.m. Sergeant Robinson, in command of a troop of tanks, advanced rapidly across the bridge with guns blazing, including the embankment on both sides, he had to travel 1200 yards completely in the open, when he was an easy target to enemy anti-tank guns firing from the far side and also to German firing bazookas from positions in the girders above the bridge.

It looked to be a suicidal attempt and two tanks were hit, but somehow the troop got across and skidded broadside through the road block, knocking out two German anti-tank guns. The troop was followed by the remainder of the squadron, commanded by Lord Carrington, and only came to a halt when the Grenadier met the remnants of the 505 United States Regiment, who had crossed the river lower down. Perhaps the bravest of all these very brave men was Lieut Jones, a young Sapper officer who ran on feet behind the leading tanks, cutting the wires and removing the demolition charges. I could hardly bear to watch Sergeant Robinson's apparently suicidal advance, as I expected the bridge to be blown sky-high at any moment. By the evening of the 21st almost a miracle had been achieved: both bridges had been captured intact.

Gavin told me afterwards that he and the men of his Division felt bitterly disappointed that we had not sent a task force straight for Arnhem Bridge, after the capture, intact, of the two Nijmegen bridges. In fact, at the time, he felt that the British had let them down badly.

This sort of criticism is a constant phenomenon in the forward troops, always think that those in the rear are leading a life of ease and should be doing more, but even Jim Gavin, the Divisional Commander, could have had no idea of the utter confusion which reigned in Nijmegen at that time, with sporadic battles going on all over the place, and particularly on our one road to the rear, where chaos reigned. Moreover, the country in front between Nijmegen and Arnhem, which we called the Island, was almost impassable for tanks: all the narrow roads ran along the tops of embankments with wide ditches on either side, and any vehicle on an embankment was a sitting duck for the German anti-tank gunners hidden in the orchards with which the Island abounded: one knocked-out vehicle could block a road for hours. It was infernal country, and realizing this had ordered the 101st Airborne Division to move through Nijmegen to launch a divisional attack towards Arnhem. I did not realize at this time that they also were badly blocked on that one 'blasted' road which was constantly under fire and so often cut. In many cases the front line of the 101st Division was just on the side of the road. The administrative situation at this time was deteriorating rapidly, and artillery ammunition, like almost everything else, was beginning to be in short supply. At this very moment a German formation had just penetrated St Oedenrode and stopped all traffic on the road for several hours.

I still had had no word from the British Airborne Division, but I realized that their plight must be getting desperate. Though we did not realize it at that time, it was already too late to capture Arnhem Bridge. Just the day previously, Frost's gallant force, which had been holding the north end of Arnhem Bridge for three precious days against continuous attacks by superior formations from the 9th SS Panzer Division, had at last been overrun.

Looking back I realize that the next few days were among the worst in my life. Nothing seemed to succeed. I had to be very firm with myself: I was beginning to find it difficult to sleep, as my mind was always filled with the picture of those gallant airborne troops, fighting for their lives on the far bank of the Neder Rijn and, as I knew only too well, a Commander who fails to sleep will soon be no good. Montgomery had often said to me, "However bad the situation may be, the Commander must always radiate confidence." I did my best, but this was becoming increasingly difficult day by day.

At 1000 hours on the 25th, I arrived back at my HQ to find a gloomy situation awaiting me. The 4th Dorsets had crossed the Rhine during the night. They had shown the greatest gallantry in their attacks, and had reached the embankment of the river, but owing to the murderous enemy fire down both banks and all along the swift running river itself many of their boats had been sunk. Very much reduced in numbers, the battalion had only been able to reach the far bank in small, scattered parties, and all contact with them had now been lost. Artillery ammunition was really becoming dangerously short, one regiment was down to five rounds per gun. Browning and I decided that the only thing to do was to withdraw the 1st Airborne Division to the south bank that night.

So, on the night of 25-26 September, supported by almost all the artillery ammunition which was left, 2163 airborne troops, 160 Poles and 75 Dorsets came back across the Rhine, some in boats, some swimming: the rain was pouring down and it seemed as though even the gods were weeping at this grievous end to a gallant enterprise. And so the Battle of Arnhem was over.

Corps Commander, by Sir Brian Horrocks with Eversley Beilfield and Major-General H. Essame, will be published on June 30 by Sidgwick & Jackson at £6.55. © Sir Brian Horrocks, Eversley Beilfield and Major-General H. Essame, 1977.

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Offices in Rotterdam sold to a pension fund by Reamhurst Vasteland.

More joint plans under land Act

Joint schemes between private developers and local authorities as envisaged under the Community Land Act are increasing. Among the latest to be announced is a three-way transaction between the London Borough of Newham, Landmark Group Holdings and Fairview Estates. Newham Council has assembled an industrial site in Leyton Road, Newham, and agreements have been signed by the three parties to construct an industrial estate of some 15 factory units, totalling 33,500 sq ft, together with about 2,750 sq ft of related offices.

Individual factory units will range in size from about 300 sq ft to about 4,800 sq ft, excluding offices. Architects for the scheme are Pollard, Thomas and Edwards and management will be carried out by Landmark. Fairview will be responsible for the construction and will provide the necessary finance. Completion is due next March.

It is intended that the units should be suitable for the relocation of some non-conforming users within the borough and in addition will facilitate the growth of other industrialists seeking better accommodation to expand their activities. The scheme is also seen by the council as being among the first contributions towards the policy of rejuvenating industry within the inner London borough.

Also in the industrial field, Ashville Properties have started construction of the third and final phase of their estate at Gloucester. It will comprise a further 55,000 sq ft of advance units to be available from 5,000 sq ft upwards towards the end of the year. Rents will be about £1.25 a sq ft. Funding for this phase was arranged with the Norcross Pension Fund by Herring Daw who, with Bruton Knowles of Gloucester, have been retained as joint letting agents.

The estate lies to the south of Gloucester within the city boundaries and lies close to a junction 12 of the M5. Ashville have already built and let more than 150,000 sq ft of warehouse and industrial space on the 11-acre site, with finance provided by Confederation Life Association of Canada.

Just available is an industrial complex at the north end of Ramsgate High Street, Kent, made available by the move by BOC to larger premises. A price of £330,000 is being asked for the freehold. The complex covers some 2.45 acres and consists of a modern office block of 8,100 sq ft on three floors, with 40,345 sq ft of industrial space. The property is close to Ramsgate port and about three miles from the cross-Channel hoverport. The sale is through Richard Ellis, and Robert Critchenden and Partners.

In Birmingham the premises formerly owned and occupied by Leabrook in Newton Road are being offered for sale through Grimley and Son. The property, which lies within half a mile of the centre of the city, has an area of 53,000 sq ft, which in-

cludes a ground-floor workshop of some 28,500 sq ft, with offices and canteen facilities on the first floor. The building is held on two ground leases, the greater part for a term of 86 years unexpired and the rest for some 17 years. The price is £250,000.

Also in Birmingham an industrial site of 4.2 acres at Aston in the northern part of the city, has been sold by the National Freight Corporation for £175,000, or more than £40,000 an acre. Existing premises consist of a former parcel shed and warehouse totalling about 150,000 sq ft on four floors. It has been acquired by a steel stock holding company, Jones Martin Floorwood, of Birmingham, acted for by the National Freight Corporation.

On the Coastguard, Reamhurst Vasteland have sold an office investment at Vasteland 10-40 in Rotterdam. The buyers are the VME pension fund, who paid over 15m Dutch guilders, or about £3,500,000. The building was bought by Reamhurst some five years ago and has been extensively renovated. It provides about 12,000 sq ft and tenants include Unilever, NCR and the Rotterdam municipality. The sale was through KFR Vastgoedadviseurs and Zadelhoff, Rotterdam. KFR acted for Reamhurst in the original acquisition and have been retained by the new owners as managing agents.

In Belgium, Besser Holdings Belgium, after letting the whole of their 3,000 sq ft office building in the Amsterdam district of Aankwarp, have sold the resulting investment to a local pension fund. The accommodation, which is on ground and eight upper floors, is let to the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co. Jones Lang Wootton, who acted for Besser, both the sale and the letting, say that the price reflects a yield of about 7 per cent. The buyers were represented by Fennell.

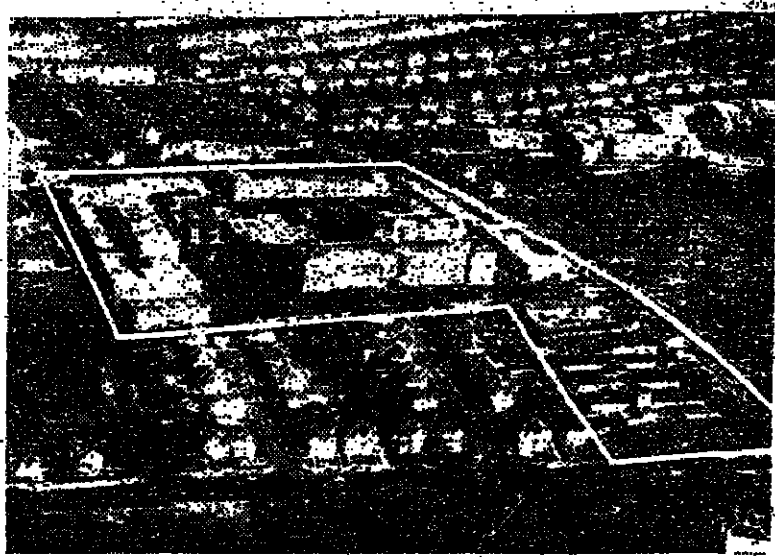
In England, Thames House, a period office building in Church Street, Twickenham, which is being renovated by Speyhawk, is nearly ready for occupation. The scheme provides some 3,500 sq ft of air-conditioned offices on ground and two upper floors, which is to be let at £5.75 a sq ft. The building is in a central position close to the British Rail station and has ready access to the M3 and M4. Letting is through Jones Lang Wootton and Edward Ruston Son and Kenyon.

Town and City Properties have just completed Ardale House, an office block of about 22,200 sq ft on five floors, above the new Ardale shopping centre in Wellesborough. The building will be available from £40 a sq ft and rent is £2.25 a sq ft. Letting is through Healey and Baker, and John Tiley, of Wellesborough.

To commemorate the silver jubilee, the British Property Federation is to meet the cost, in donations from its members, of a landscaping scheme on the north side of Victoria Street, London, near Westminster City Council. Designed by the City of Westminster, the scheme will consist of seven raised areas containing shrubs and flowers, in donations from its members. Work will start soon for completion in the autumn.

Gerald Ely

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pound fracture of the tibia, or
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"Abide with Me".
The majority of white South
cans now recognize that w
needed is real political ch.

giving outside their own
the inalienable right of
five political oppressor.
They know that until
done Soweto will conti-
be an unstable ex-
charge, simply waiting
fuse to be lit.

Peaceful change is sti-
sible, but the crucial qu-
are, do Black South Af-
especially those outsid-
homelands, recognize the
formation that is taking
in the attitudes of white
Africa; and, if they

Only one head of gov
lacted the whole thing
unbl the buffer sum
may be that Pierce Tr
Candu has a particu
for Meori ceremonial
more. Mac'hewellian
could not fail to note t
year's Commonwealth
are due to be held in
—and whether or not t
take place will depen
on what Muddan is k

David Owen, our Secretary, lasted six minutes, while Malenka, who had been seen that kind of evening had a quick drink and tried without ever taking inside seat.

Only one head of government the whole thing until the buffet was, they be that Pierce T. Canudo has a particular for Meoni ceremonial, and Machiavelli and could not fail to note that year's Commemorative are due to be held in—and whether or not it make place with other on what Mudd is I

to agree to this week.

governments in the western is true, but modern trade responsible

ONE LEGAL PROFESSION OR TWO?

Wid. Wood

row night at 6.30 and a day
 and an hour allowing Mr
 than to break away from his
 as host at the Commonwealth
 ence, the Parliamentary
 ings will give place to the
 committee room of Westminster
 to display all its split seams
 a question of direct elections
 European Parliament, and
 want to be sharply reminded
 of the Government's attitude
 life depends on political
 n. Then later this week there
 will Mr Foot has called a
 "annunciation" to the Com-
 e a euphemism meant to
 e a "white paper." But
 the first free vote for
 y on the electoral method
 p would be added freedom not
 for the principle of direct
 ions, alike for ministers who
 only to disagree and for
 the Labour benches.
 important sense, it would
 be reassuring to be able to
 that Mrs Thatcher has also
 ed to meet the full 1922
 ittee to give them a lesson
 tical realism. It may be taken
 tly certain that no one in
 the Conservative Party in the
 this session or later unless
 Thatcher and the Shadow
 e prepared, privately or
 y, to underwrite both the
 d an accompanying guideline
 to override any predictable
 ter by ad hoc groupings of
 and Conservative MPs. The
 e at either principle or detail,
 ings will be a matter of
 ties. Be, like Mr Rees, who
 have to bring in any Bill, has
 been a heart-and-soul Euro-
 t. Yet both of them, though
 much intimidated by the
 ms of party management,
 determined to try to get the
 not to die in the attempt. It
 d his word to the leaders of
 at a summit conference
 his "best endeavours" to

costs and speed of litigation, the training of lawyers and entry into the profession, the solicitors' conveying monopoly, lawyers' remuneration, and rights of audience are all, to some extent, subservient to the issue of fusion. Not unexpectedly, the Judiciary and the Bar favor the existing division of the two branches of the profession, while admitting that some reforms are desirable within that framework. Solicitors, for the most part, are also happy to retain the division, although they have reservations about the junior role which that gives them.

There has been, however, a significant minority within the profession, especially those lawyers involved in providing legal services for the disadvantaged sections of the community, proposing a radical reorganization of the system. If not by fusion, at least by the introduction of a state-financed public legal sector, with salaried lawyers, to exist side by side with private practice. Some go so far as calling for a national legal service, though the analogy they draw with the National Health Service is hardly likely to attract significant support for their cause.

The Commission will be faced

keep the election in May or June, 1978, and knows that he will have to show some proof of performance to the voters. He has a lot of work in London at the end of this month. He has also partly based upon that pledge his parliamentary pact with Mr David Steel and the 12 other Liberal voters on which the Government now stands. He has also made an early appeal to the country.

Even a verbal purist like Philip Howard might accept the existence of a dilemma. To keep the Liberal votes behind the Government on the issue, Mr Thatcher knows he would have to pay the price of the £100,000 pay-roll vote of the PLP and run the risk of ministerial resignations that would be mortal to the Government. Only Mrs Thatcher is the Conservative who could survive in not merely from the Tribune Group, which serves a spicing of the public mood on all things to do with the BBC, and therefore wants to make it the basis of a new party, but also some Labour backbenchers in the party centre and on the right who would oppose the guillotining of a constitutional Bill of such detail as proportional representation and reserved seats.

In short, Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet are from now on under test on direct elections at least as much as Mr Callaghan and the Cabinet. Nobody may say it privately, but many Conservatives who say it privately, and some who claim that they have let members of the Shadow Cabinet hear how they feel. Under Mr Heath a Conservative government took the United Kingdom into the EEC, knowing all too well that Mr Heath and Mrs Thatcher and most of her senior lieutenants carry their full share of collective responsibility for the decision. Where, then, do they now stand on the logic of their Europeanism? Nobody is quite sure.

There may be understandable doubt whether Mrs Thatcher has ever been so very deeply committed to direct elections as Mr Heath, though in more than one speech recently she has poured contempt on a Prime Minister and a Government that dithers and divides on direct elections. She has given the impression of seeing the issue mainly as a party opportunity to damage the Government and to totter to the next general election.

Of course Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet, like Mr Callaghan

with a clear choice between recommending various methods of tinkering with the system and of "proposing" a fundamental change in it. The temptation will be to be cautious, and there is a lot to commend that approach. Any substantial changes in the structure of the legal profession will be at least initially, costly and confusing. There is no guarantee that what replaces it will work any better in practice. It can be argued, too, that while the system, developed to deal with the legal needs of another age, is showing considerable signs of wear, it has not yet reached the stage where it needs to be killed off.

On the other hand, there is a great deal wrong with many aspects of the legal system and the legal profession today, as the Royal Commission must now realize from the mass of critical evidence it has received from many, including some unexpected sources.

It is time to turn down to the formation of its collective view, the Commission must bear in mind that the public, nor the professional interest, must be paramount. A Royal Commission on this area of the legal system is rare enough. It must not squander the opportunity it has been given.

and Mr. Rees, have problems of party management. Although the pro-native Party in the Commons remains a minority, it is regarded to the United Kingdom's destiny in the EEC, on a rough calculation there is still a small block of under 20 votes that is solidly anti-Market. That is not all. A larger Conservative group, some of its members close to Mrs Thatcher, wants to insist at any price on a first-past-the-post system for direct elections out of a fear that any Government elected on PR to Mr. Rees would strengthen the radical elements for PR; and one even larger group that, for one reason or another, would oppose any proposal that a direct elections Bill should be introduced, lest it would weaken the Government's success, might be certain.

The general impression given is that a considerable part of the Conservative Party in the Commons would like to see the Tribune report itself, on the hardline anti-Market lines of years ago, wants to exploit Mr Callaghan's difficulties over direct elections for perfectly proper purposes of party or faction. Yet that suggestion, if it is taken to its logical conclusion, to the deepest convictions of perhaps a majority of Conservative backbenchers, including many who have little or no access to Mrs Thatcher. Some backbenchers might feel like some aspects of the Bill Mr Rees is having drafted, and some would be disturbed alike by a hurried system of PR, by a guillotine, or even by the inflated salaries and perks the elected Euro-MPs will enjoy. But in the end the party would be forced if it had to join in responsibility for not accomplishing the principle of direct elections, even on imperfect terms.

Those are the votes Mr Callaghan, Mr Rees and Mr Foot are going to need if this week's "communication" of latest and any Bill that flows from it, is not to be a death sentence to the Europeanist. Only Mrs Thatcher, if she has enough Europeanist commitment, is strong enough to liberate those votes for Mr Callaghan. She can do it only by going beyond heaping scorn on the divided Cabinet and setting a lead to the party's Europeanist wing. She must show a clear and committed; and if her advisers were wise and frightened they would suggest to her that she privately hints to Mr Callaghan where she intends to be standing on the day the text comes.

From Miss Louise Ouwkerk:
Sir, Both the Queen, in her speech

Shakespeare is universal. My own school in the South is a mountain-side. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in it was an enormous success, especially because Indian parents know all about arranged marriages and the rebellion of modern youth against them in many cases. The greatest success I witnessed was *The Merchant of Venice* performed by the 'United Boys' Grammar School and St Anne's Girls' School, slightly adapted to local conditions. The Gobbo passages were rewritten in idigiu English and were inexpressible fun. But Morocco among all these black faces? It so happened that a British widower had sent his only son, a teenager, to the Boys' Grammar School to complete his 'O' levels. He was, as the Prince of Morocco, doing a long line, dropped the show: "Mistake me not for my complexion."

Yes, we of the Commonwealth understand each other; we can laugh together.

Yours sincerely,

LOUISE OWWERKKE,
21 Leane,
Surrey.
June 8.

From Mr Patrick Bowarth
Sir, Mr Ronald Butt, if I understand
him correctly, interprets the cheers
of the Queen during the Jubilee
as a sign of approval of the
violence against the excesses of the per-
missive society. Lord O'Brien seems
to support him.

I doubt whether many of those
in the cheering crowds were protest-
ing. If they were, if they were
they would more likely have been
protesting against the cries of doom
and degeneracy in which our
modern puritan kill-jaws delight by
moderating firmly that they intend
to be angry.

In this they would have been
echoing the sentiments of many of
their forebears after the monarchy
was restored rather less than 300

219a King's Road, SW3.
June 10.

Lord Mayor's welcome
From Mr Maurice Stanton
 Sir, I very much doubt if I shall be the only one of your readers who will express their surprise and amazement that no reference (other than in your Court Circular column) was made of the Lord Mayor of London, and no mention was made of his name in your columns and no report given of his excellent and witty speech at Guildhall on Tuesday.

and the nation's her host in the capital was Lord Mayor on behalf of the City of London. ...
I am convinced that many of your readers like myself would wish to proffer both sincere thanks and congratulations to Sir Robin Giller and the City of London for the excellence of the hospitality to Her Majesty, the sight of which will be remembered by those present and which will be permanently inscribed and recorded by those other news media—newsreel and radio recording.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
MAURICE STANTON,
24 Linden Gardens, W2.
June 8.

From Mrs Elizabeth Woolcombe
Sir, Amid all the reports of the
pomp and splendour of the Silver
Jubilee of our Queen, I wonder if
you can find space for a special
word of commendation for our
police force at the procession.
They were magnificent, from the
senior officers aside their superbly
turned out horses, to the policemen
and women lining the streets, joking
and chatting to the patiently waiting
crowds.

Of course there was a wonderful spirit of good will everywhere, and when youngsters scrambled on top of the shelters they were prepared to assist that their position—and that of those beneath them—was precarious, and come down uncompilainingly when asked to politely by the police.

The police threatened no one, and no one threatened them, they merely asked for our respect and obedience to their instructions, and we were happy to comply.

They were there, with the people, to control us and attend to our safety in our enthusiasm to salute the Queen we love, and they did their work with courteous efficiency and it is worthy of the highest praise.

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH WOOLCOMBE,
Barnfield,
Much Hadham,
Hertfordshire.

3.

From the Master of The City of
London Solicitors' Company

EEC and agriculture

From Mr Wayne Godley and Mr Alister McFarquhar

The criticisms of our letter by Sir C. O'Neill and Messrs Williams and Churcher (June 4) are apparently based on a mis-conception. They maintain that the higher payments on UK exports are a form of support which would be payable to UK farmers if we were outside the Community should be deducted from the saving due in lower import prices; and our contention that the EEC budget would be reduced is unfounded.

There are two major points. First, direct income support for UK farmers represents an internal transfer from one section of the UK economy to another and does not therefore reduce UK real national income which is reduced both by higher import prices and by payment of a net contribution to the EEC budget. Second, the external transfer to the UK of the EEC budget is a transfer to the UK of the UK's own money.

The second point is that the question of increased domestic farm income support would arise only if Britain could on average import food at lower prices outside the EFTA area. In our estimate of our original letter (May 31) we made an estimate of lower import prices which Mr. Row Jenkins, Sir Con and Messrs Williams and Churchill dispute. If they were right, no income support would be required, but it could be required—by if they were wrong and food prices would be lower, there would be a pain to British consumers (additional to the saving on our contribution to the EAP budget) equal to the increase in imports. Since after domestic farmers are fully compensated for the fall in price, if they were not compensated, the benefit to the consumer would exceed the saving in imports. The net cost to the Government to the farmers' loss. In our calculation we did not assume a benefit to the consumer that is greater than the saving on imports. Our estimate of the net cost of the CFP to Britain is £1,000 million. The points raised by your correspondents since this estimate already

From Dr H. G. Britton
Sir, Mr Richard Gordon's description (June 6) of the discovery of penicillin is so perverse and unfair to Sir Alexander Fleming as to demand a reply.

The facts are these: (1) In 1928 Fleming isolated an extremely unusual and almost unique strain of the mould, *Penicillium notatum*, which was found to have produced an antibacterial substance which he termed penicillin (very few strains of the mould produce the antibiotic in significant quantity). He showed that although penicillin was bactericidal, it did not inhibit leucocytes, and it was found to be entirely non-irritant effect in the human when applied to the cornea or to infected surfaces. He concluded "it may be an efficient antiseptic for application to, or injection into, areas infected with penicillin-sensitive bacteria." (2) The success was useful in purifying the material but his facilities were limited. The laboratory work had to be carried out in a corridor and suitable bacteriological cooperation could not be obtained. (3) The various problems of chemical isolation were probably beyond the resources of the chemists of the period.

(2) In 1940 Chain, using Fleming's mould, succeeded in purifying penicillin. This enabled

From Professor Paul Taubman
Sir, Your article on research of
colleagues and myself on the con-
tribution of genetics, family and
non-family environment to the
development of juvenile delinquency

distribution of income (Kosloski, 1979) and the number of issues of which the foreman is aware: Can and should income be redistributed, and how adequate are certain approaches to income redistribution?

1. I think it should be, because the society can obviate income if it wishes, regardless of the cause of the inequality (i.e. personal, environmental). Our results, however, are of some relevance to the question of should income be redistributed; personally, and greatly disturbed that who one's parents are is apparently so important for one's income level; thus, I would advocate income redistribution schemes.

In recent years there has been a discussion of whether in designing income redistribution schemes society should focus on establishing equality of opportunity or on equality of outcome. Our results imply that inequality of opportunity has little to do with inequality of income in the U.S. Thus a full-fledged programme to equalize opportunities will leave nearly as much inequality of out-

From Lord Kenyon and others
Sir, The sale by auction, at short

From Lord Kenyon and others.
 Sir, The sale by auction, at short
 notice on Monday, June, 13, of non-
 liturgical books and manuscripts
 from the library of the College of
 London brings to a head the whole
 question of the unregulated disper-
 sal of the libraries of ecclesiastical
 institutions.
 It is to be sold include three
 Caxtons, rare editions of Shake-
 speare and others; whilst the principal
 manuscript is the XIIIth century
Bestiary attributed to the library of
 the Bishop of Worcester. Many
 of the items were bequeathed to the
 College; in one instance, at least,
 the will carried the express pro-
 vision that the books should be
 preserved in the College, and fore-
 kept for the benefit of the said
 College.
 For a particular condition to be
 overruled is particularly disquieting
 and a precedent which has occurred
 because of the absence of any ex-
 plicit safeguard in the Six College
 Act of 1956, under which the
 property of the College, in 1634 as a guild
 of the clergy of the City of London
 and its suburbs, was reconstituted.
 The Friends of the National
 Libraries, therefore, feel it is urgent
 to draw attention to the problem of sales from
 ecclesiastical libraries—a complex
 matter—to be examined further, in
 order to see whether methods can
 be devised by which full representa-
 tion of the very best, that when a sale must
 take place, consultation and advice
 are brought to bear well in advance
 so as to mitigate the damage and
 consequences for the national library.
 The Friends propose to initiate
 such an examination, it is hoped in
 consultation with other interested
 bodies, and to make recommendations
 designed to avert the unregu-
 lated dispersal of ecclesiastical
 libraries in the future.
 Yours faithfully,
 JOHN EHRMAN.
 Honorary Treasurer,
 EDWARD WARNER.
 Honorary Secretary,
 Friends of the National Libraries,
 c/o The British Library,
 Great Russell Street, WC1.

From Sir John Eccleston
Sir, I am sad to hear of the im-

The Worcester Civic Society and our friends including Michael Thomas, Director of the Avoncroft Museum of Buildings, have applied to the Worcester Council but apparently in vain.

The chapel is hidden away, as were so many early dissenting places in the city. It has a semi-circular chancel, a nave with galleries, low pews, raised central pulpit and Strawberry Hill arch; columns is rather like the hold of a wooden ship, and reminds me of the famous Georgian pewing in the old parish church of Wiltshire. Such interiors are these are unique and irreplaceable.

I hope the City Fathers of Worcester will be able to find a use for this building, before it is too late. I am not purely local, which is why I write to you.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BETJEMAN,
29 Radnor Walk, SW.3.

From Mr Terence Hodgkinson
Sir, It was heartening to read the

letter from six Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries (June 7) about an apparently capricious approval by the Canterbury Diocesan Board of Works of a proposal for removing the Osenden memorial in Wingham church from its original position. The question was thoroughly discussed a few years ago, when expert advice was obtained; the proposal was then rejected by the Committee.

It is my sincere hope that the Commissary-General will withhold his consent to the new application, if only to spare some future generation the trouble and expense of putting the monument back where it belongs and where it looks so well.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE HODGKINSON,
9, The Grove, N5.

From Mr E. E. Mitchell
Sir, Last week in Regent's Park I

observed a nurse bearing the legend "Tree surgery in progress—please walk quietly". I was, however, somewhat disturbed to observe that none of those involved in the operation were wearing surgical masks nor did it appear that what clothing they were wearing was likely to be sterile. Is it any wonder that Dutch Elm disease is rife? Yours faithfully,
BRIAN MITCHELL
8 Upper Ashlyns Road,
Berkhamsted.

From Mr W. H. Saumarez Smith
Sir, I respect the Dean of St Albans

The details of St George's life are of the prime importance. I am content to accept the verdict in Professor Cross's *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*: "his historical existence, though still sometimes disputed, is generally accepted." The value of the Dragon is symbolic: there always have been, and always will be, many dragons to be slain in this kingdom.

The Silver Jubilee has shown clearly the high value attached by the people to St. Mary's subjects to legislation in matters of the kind. I hope that I, and my sons and grandsons after me, will still be able to use (*mutatis mutandis*) the words attributed by Shakespeare to King Henry V before Harfleur, and cry "God for Harry! England and St George!"

Yours faithfully,
W. H. SAUMAREZ SMITH,
Bishopwood End,
Cuddesdon, Oxford.



Andrew's School, Eastbourne, held a centenary ball at the school on Saturday. Mr and Mrs Kenneth Anderson, who officially opened the new swimming pool which they had donated, attended. Others present included the chairman of the governors and Mrs Durlacher and the Headmaster of St Andrew's School and Mrs Wainwright.

atmospheres of the outer planets were assumed to be cold and unchanging. According to Carl B. Pilcher and his associates at Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona, however, Uranus may be surrounded by swirling clouds of methane and ammonia.

the first indication of weather
in March last year, when
astrophysicists noticed a
distinct brightening of the planet
in the infra-red. Closer observa-
tion over the next few months
revealed that the amount of radi-
ation at one or two particular
wavelengths increased more than
at all the other wavelengths.
The spectrum of the changes,

Nature-Times News Service, source: *Astrophysical Journal*, 4, 657 and 963; 1977).

...the international science journal, is published weekly in French by Massonian Journals.

Nature-Times News Service, source: *Science*, 197, 1077.

...to Community law. They requested the court to order UCI to cancel all its proposals to third parties which were aimed at restricting the free exercise of the applicants' activities.

...had argued proceedings and, by an order of April 29, 1976, had submitted to the European Court four questions regarding the interpretation of:

...as authorizing or approving national constraints or agreements between national companies, bureaux or their affiliates with run counter to the prohibitions and requirements laid down in the Treaty as far as the freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services are concerned.

(2) (a) National legislation or agreements entered into by national bureaux established with-

(3) A regulation which reserves all rights in regards competition between bureaux caused on the territory by vehicles registered in the bureaux or its subsidiaries companies does not run counter to articles 52 and 53 of the

Dr. J. R. Morris was author of *The Age of As* and not *Arthur's Britain*, stated in our obituary notice.

...the

11/11/1964

De from the Secretary, Capital
Petrol House, Harrow Road,
HDA

Banks staff may forgo phase 2 pay claim in hope of better deal later

By Tim Jones

Executive members of the Confederation of Bank Staff Associations will today decide whether to forgo their phase two pay claim in the hope of achieving a better deal when the social contract ends in August.

The union, led by Mr Wilfred Aspinall, is not affiliated to the TUC and clearly does not consider it should be bound by any agreement reached between that body and the Government.

If the union, which represents 37,000 members and is the largest in the English Clearing Banks, decides to postpone its claim until phase two ends, it will be challenging one of the linchpins of the Government's economic strategy which is to maintain the 12-month rule between major pay settlements.

A statement issued by the union said: "The CESA aims to achieve the best settlement for the staff in the banks and, therefore, will not be bullied into accepting phase two criteria if a more satisfactory result can be obtained later."

The statement indicated that differentials and imbalances created by pay policies could best be rectified by direct negotiations. "Considering that the rate of inflation is now running at over 17 per cent."

This kind of figure would square with that proposed by the National Union of Bank Employees who have stated that any phase three should allow increases of at least 16 per cent, with enough flexibility to tackle the matter of differentials.

Referring to the TUC's view that unions should not "leap frog" phase two, the CESA statement says: "We are not a party to the social contract because we were never consulted over phase one or phase two, and negotiations for phase three will no doubt only involve the TUC."

"Our policy is to see an orderly return to free collective bargaining with unions accepting responsibility to present logical claims that are in the best interests of their membership."



Mr Wilfred Aspinall, confederation leader, will not be bullied into accepting phase two criteria if a more satisfactory result can be obtained later.

IBM workers vote by big majority against union representation

By Our Labour Reporter

IBM seems set to remain for many years a bastion of unorganized labour in the United Kingdom after the stroke rejection by its employees of the overtures from four unions to represent them.

Results of a confidential report by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service show that in a ballot only 566 of the company's 13,000 staff voted to have their pay and conditions negotiated by the unions.

According to the ACAS report, the result is insufficient to justify the unions "seeking to sustain viable collective bargaining."

The ballot was held after the four unions had claimed representation rights under the Employment Protection Act. They are the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the Technical Administrative and Supervisory Section, the Electrical,

Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union-Electrical Engineering Staff Association and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

Fundamentally, the battle centred on whether IBM employees would be better served in terms of salary and conditions if they had a union.

The unions maintained that their members would not enjoy the same status unless the company had been forced to recognize yardsticks established at companies where unions were active.

Mr Eddie Nixon, managing director of IBM, said yesterday: "Over the years we have been accused of being anti-union. We have always denied this. We have developed a system of industrial relations which has proved as successful as any based on collective bargaining."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pressing need for inquiry into the supply of engineers to industry

From Mr Arthur Palmer, MP
Sir, For some good time now I have argued the case, both inside and outside Parliament, for an inquiry into the supply of qualified engineers in British industry and the use made of them. I have thought it would be necessary to make comparative studies of how other advanced industrial nations handle the question; a view reinforced by a recent visit to Japan with the Select Committee on Science and Technology.

Among other matters to be looked at by the inquiry would be the recruitment, education, training and qualification standards of engineers. Also, most important—the case of otherwise idle state registration under, say, a statutory general engineering council. There is, I am glad to say, every hope that ministers will set up the inquiry but progress to this end appears to be delayed by departmental opposition to the pay of engineers being included within the terms of reference. In addition, there is still curiously enough some lingering hostility to the inquiry proposal within the engineering profession itself.

Now that official policies are becoming increasingly fluid as stage II nears its end, the case for keeping the pay question away from the inquiry will be harder to sustain and on the basis of part of the proposal it is necessary to be blunt. Over the years the chartered institutions have shown themselves slow to put their own house in order and reconcile the conflicting interests and uneven standards of a variety of engineering and technical societies.

As a result, the Council of Engineering Institutions now fears that approval by the Privy Council of its much disputed reorganization will be delayed until the outcome of a committee of inquiry is known. This is a very active attitude for the would-be

leaders of a great profession take; one would have thought that they would have come with unopposed approval to the important and Parliament of the importance of engineering to the life of our country. Fortunately, the two large institutions, the Electrical and Mechanical, have informed the Secretary of State for Industry that they would give public inquiry their "strong support". Two smaller trade unions in the professional engineering field, the Electrical Power Engineering Association and the Institute of Professional Civil Servants have done likewise. I trust we shall soon be the names of the chairman and members of the inquiry by obviously the sooner they start their work the better. Yours, etc. ARTHUR PALMER, Chartered Engineer, House of Commons, May 30.

Coordinated transport training call

By Edward Townsend

A call for a central organization to coordinate training of workers throughout the country involved in transport and distribution has come from the Road Transport Industry Training Board.

In its latest manpower study, published today, the board says it has achieved significant success with the training of apprentices, operatives, craftsmen, technicians, supervisors and managers required to man the sectors of industry within its scope.

It points out, however, that less than a quarter of the nation's manpower concerned with transport and distribution can benefit directly from the board's "specialist services and acknowledged expertise".

Most transport and distribution workers are employed by public corporations or by companies in the scope of those industrial training boards with no major transport interest. The board argues that the same skills and the training expertise and facilities to develop them are required by everyone engaged in transport and distribution.

The RTITB has already successfully demonstrated its ability to coordinate the manpower planning and training requirements of its industry, but it is becoming increasingly clear that there is a need to treat training in transport and distribution as an entity.

Revised scheme for Statfjord oilfield likely to be based on smaller platforms

By Roger Viesoye

A revised development plan for the Anglo-Norwegian Statfjord oilfield in the light of Norwegian opposition to large concrete production platforms is expected to be ready by the end of this year.

Mobil, the operator for the field, is expected to submit a plan based on a number of smaller concrete structures. An order for the first of these could be placed soon after the revised plans are published.

Originally, it had been planned to develop the field, the largest oil and gas reservoir yet found in the North

Sea, using three concrete platforms each capable of handling 300,000 barrels of oil a day. The first of these is now in position on the field.

The group, in which Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, has a 50 per cent stake, was about to order a second platform based on a similar design when the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate announced its opposition to this type of platform because of the possible dangers to the large crew that would live on board.

Mobil and Statoil are now investigating three different ways of meeting the directorate's objections to the larger platforms. Each involves the construction of two smaller concrete platforms similar in size to those already installed on the Brent and Beryl oilfields.

One involves building a single drilling platform and separate accommodation and processing facilities; another concept is combined drilling and processing platform linked to a separate crew accommodation unit. Finally, they are exploring the Directorate's attitude to smaller, integrated platforms.

S Africa set to change gold reports

Johannesburg, June 12.—The South African Reserve Bank is expected to end its weekly reporting of gold reserves this month and release its first monthly statement at the end of July, banking sources in Johannesburg said.

This follows the completion in Parliament last week of the Reserve Bank Amendment Bill which needs only the formality of senate approval before promulgation.

The amendment also provides for the revaluation of the country's official gold reserves to market levels. This is expected to be undertaken once the International Monetary Fund's articles showing for this are formally ratified later this year.

Banking sources expect that the statutory price used to value the reserves will be altered as infrequently as possible.

This is likely to be every three or six months, and will depend on stability of the market price.

Business appointments

British Ropes' new director

Mr G. E. Armitage has joined the board of British Ropes. Mr P. A. E. Carr has been appointed to the board of Debenhams.

Sir Alec Ogilvie, chairman of Powell Duffryn, becomes a non-executive director of T. Lyons. Mr B. Kardol, managing director of Reed International Trading, will succeed Mr D. T. Wilkins as chairman and managing director of Reed International's South African operations when Mr Wilkins returns from South Africa this autumn to become chairman and chief executive of Reed Group. Mr G. S. G. Witherington, deputy chairman of Reed International, will become chairman and chief executive of Reed Group, and Mr J. D. Cornie, finance director of Reed International, will become deputy chairman and chief executive of Reed Group.

Mr G. R. Hamber becomes a director of Shell International Petroleum Company with effect from July 1.

Mr W. Duffield has been made chairman and managing director of Ronson Products in succession to Mr J. A. Goddard, who is retiring on June 30. Mr C. D. Cookman becomes deputy managing director and Mr A. van Cuylenburg director of personnel and management services.

Mr Andrew Boyle has been appointed a director of The Grange Trust.

Mr Kenneth Clark becomes managing director of Soil Fertility Dams. He remains a member of the Board and Policy group's main board and managing director of Feed Service (Livestock) and Bell & Sons.

Mr Robyn Grant, managing director of Hengs UK, has been promoted to executive vice-president in charge of world sales, where the parent company's head office is in Holland. He is succeeded by Mr Philip Walker.

Mr Alec Bowmer, who retires as secretary and general manager of the Bridgewater Building Society at the end of this month, has been appointed vice-chairman in succession to Mr L. G. Berry, who continues as a director.

Mr Don Young becomes deputy chairman of North Thames Gas, succeeding Mr Robert Evans, who has become chairman of East Midlands Gas.

Mr Allen Weaving has been appointed a director of British Electricity International in succession to Mr Philip Squire.

Mr T. G. Price and Mr G. W. Rice have joined the board of Change Works. Mr E. M. Schiel has resigned.

Mr W. M. Simpson becomes managing director of Basicut Tools.

Mr H. Martin-Leake is to become chairman of Mono Pumps. Mr G. R. Brown will become chairman of Saunders Valve Company, and Mr P. J. H. Grierson joins the boards of Mono Pumps and Saunders Valve Company.

Mr Graham White becomes a director of J. B. Bradley. Mr W. N. Ward, assistant managing director and financial director of Wheway Watson, becomes group managing director in succession to Mr P. L. McGeoch, who becomes vice-chairman. Mr G. T. Davies, managing director of Wheway Watson & Co., has been made a director of Wheway Watson Holdings.

Mr R. G. Harris and Mr P. G. Balfour have been made directors of Saturn Investments and Mr A. J. C. Sommerville becomes a director of Saturn Holdings.

Mr R. H. Jones has joined the board of managing trustees of Municipal Mutual Insurance.

Dr Fred Wrigley has been appointed chairman of United Medical Company International, formed by the National Enterprise Board and Allied Investments for the export of medical equipment and supplies.

Dunham Bridge: 'merits more than ordinary consideration'

From Mr M. F. Barby

Sir, I am very glad to see from Mr Scorer's letter (May 30) that the idea of preserving Dunham Bridge has some local support. I do know that the relevant authorities are aware of its qualities, although I am not sure its merits are questionable.

The even number of spans is against it, but the design of individual parts is most attractive. Dunham is certainly a deserving case for preservation.

A very rare example of its type. (The Spa Bridge at Scar, which is perhaps its nearest rival). This panel's assessment of its merits as an historic structure is 58 which is equivalent to "A regional top grade, and nationally important—must be retained."

Engineers have a paramount duty to build and maintain

structures which are both safe and appropriate to their purpose. No one can pretend that Dunham Bridge has been anything but a bottleneck for years as regards width, and increasing traffic loads deal harshly with any aging structure. Mr Scorer's reminder is timely that the merits of the present bridge deserve more than ordinary consideration, and I support that.

A secondary role on the existing site, to carry public utilities, is suggested by the adjacent less deserving structure. Yours faithfully, M. F. BARBY, Technical Secretary, Panel for Historical Engineering Works, The Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, SW1P 3AA, June 1.

Taxation and the single person over 65

From Mr J. D. Finnigan

Sir, I refer to the letter from Miss K. M. Lewis published in your edition of May 12. I would point out to Miss Lewis that the tax payable by a single person over 65 is 10 per cent on any other individual except that in a given income band the higher rate of 50 per cent allowance of £1 applies.

However, Miss Lewis is correct in assuming that people pay a tax of 55 per cent, since the application of the tax rules for a single person automatically apply to such income is taxed at a basic rate. Yours faithfully, J. D. FINNIGAN, Chorleywood Bottom, Chorleywood, Hertsfordshire.

The corporate state and the individual

From Mr S. F. Best


Sir, Mr Alan Campbell, QC, asks (The Times, May 31): "In an article entitled 'Is it time to overhaul the law on trade union recognition', why people who are perfectly happy with their staff associations should have to join a trade union to seek recognition and enhance their bargaining status?"

A very proper question, but I find that it comes strangely from Mr Campbell's pen. Some months ago I seem to recall a letter from him published in your column in which he said, in effect, as I recall it, that as the corporate state was now a reality we should embrace it and not waste time fighting against it. I felt then, as I feel now, that such a view is mistaken.

The corporate state is beloved by the major political parties, the trade unions and the captains of industry and commerce, but it is as much the enemy of the individual and his freedom under the law as any totalitarian state, despite the way it is dressed up and the safeguards allegedly built in to it.

I hope that Mr Campbell, wise man that he undoubtedly is, will use his considerable talents to shape the law in favour of individual rights and obligations and away from the corporate state. Those who value freedom will thank him. Yours faithfully, S. F. BEST, Chairman.

British Legal Association, 64 Highgate High Street, Highgate, London, N6 5HZ, May 31.



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The Coates Group of Companies

Mr. J. B. M. Coates reports

	1976	1975
Turnover	£75,329m	£55,976m
Group Profit before tax	£8,846m	£ 6,298m

- In most divisions of the home market, our factories were fully employed, and substantial increases in physical throughput were achieved. Profitability has improved within the limits permitted by price control, but both home and export margins have been impaired by the necessity to purchase large quantities of raw materials with a very depressed sterling currency.
- Sales by our overseas companies as a whole increased by 37.2% and profitability improved by 51.6%. These excellent results are due in part to the greatly improved performance of our smaller and more recently established companies.
- The substantial increase in the money value of sales has required an increase of £4.1 m in working capital. During the year expenditure on new buildings, plant and machinery absorbed £2.3 m and taxation required £3.2 m.
- In order to maintain and expand the level of investment in the United Kingdom, a seven year loan facility has been negotiated in an amount of £3.6 m.
- Currently most of our factories throughout the world have a satisfactory order intake, and my own belief is that this situation will continue during the remainder of 1977.

Coates Brothers & Company Ltd
Head Office: Easton Street, London, WC1X 0DP



Ever Ready Company (Holdings) Limited

over 100 countries bought 42% more British last year



Chairman
Mr Lawrence W. Orchard

	1976/77	1975/76
Net sales to third parties	172,265	123,738
Group Profit before taxation	28,041	15,254
UK Companies	10,579	7,237
Overseas Companies	17,043	8,271
Associated Companies	1,419	846
Profit attributable to parent companies shareholders	12,673	6,726
Earnings per share	19.45p	11.48p
Dividend per share	3.833p	3.485p

Ever Ready Company (Holdings) Limited
Ever Ready House, London N20
 Battery Manufacturers and Engineers

Jubilee Benefits for Britain
 Last year the group made a massive £42,000,000 of sales in markets around the world, thereby contributing significantly to Britain's balance of payments.

Jubilee Benefits for Investors
 Recommended dividends now covered over five times by earnings. The company is inhibited by legislation from making realistic returns to shareholders and urges the abolition of restraints, in order to encourage new investment.

Jubilee Benefits for the Consumer
 Both on-going and substantial new capital programmes are being undertaken to both widen the product range and to improve yet further our quality standards in order to keep us Number One for portable power in Europe.

Jubilee Benefits for the Community
 The opening up of new overseas markets and deeper penetration of others have meant demands for increased production, which resulted in the creation of 1,000 new jobs in the United Kingdom and 400 overseas.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

BP: a crucial test for the market

of the Government's sale of part of its Petroleum holding scheduled for now will come only a day after the £22m call on the £800m Eschbacher 1992 stock, while the period of the sale is also sandwiched between a steady stream of calls on partially through July and August.

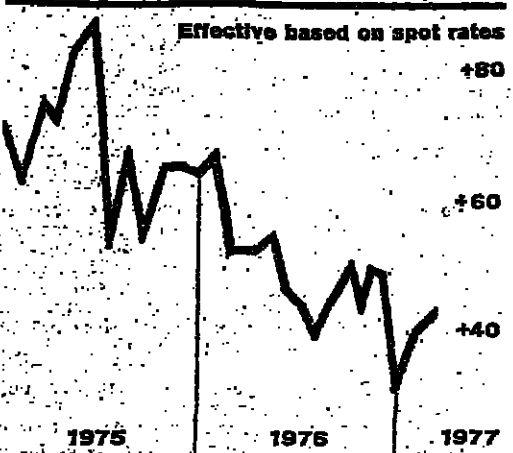
Overall sensitivity of the market, however, is the least of the authorities' worries. Institutional liquidity remains high and many fund managers have themselves deliberately light of BP the past year while this year institutional buying patterns have swung more towards other oil shares.

Many institutions have become more sensitive about the huge amounts of stock that will come on offer following the decision to restrict United investors to only a quarter of the

In part, this is no more than a reflection of the increasing narrowness of an already thin market.

At the same time any relaxation of the premium rules, however unsettling to begin with, are unlikely to have any serious long-term impact. The worst possible change for those who have financed overseas purchases via the premium would be the abolition of exchange controls, as indeed was envisaged as part of the United Kingdom's harmonization with the EEC. That could lead to an immediate capital outflow of £3,000m on outside estimates, so can presumably be ruled out.

DOLLAR PREMIUM



An attractive alternative would be to convert the investment currency market into a full-bodied two-tier exchange rate. Not only would this allow the authorities to maintain the capital balance they wanted but in the absence of official intervention there would be no net inflow or outflow to the balance of payments.

Admittedly, this system is more difficult to control as it would include non-residents as well as residents and last year's dollar premium scandals have already highlighted the difficulties of policing the present system. More probably, any action on the premium is likely to centre on short-term palliatives such as the reduction of the 25 per cent surrender rule or some relaxation in the countries covered.

In the case of the former, the resultant increase in activity is likely to have a short-run depressing effect on the market to the extent it increases supply. At least that would be attractive to the Government since it would not unduly harm its £200m or so a year take from the surrender rule. In the latter, any split between EEC and non-EEC countries, the most likely division given our commitment to the EEC on capital movements, would hit the premium on EEC premium currency but would probably be not too serious overall.

Every major aircraft manufacturer in the world has his designs for the future in line with the international groups which will develop and finance them are forming. Final decisions on the exact shape of the new airliners, and when they should be ready for service, now rest with the airlines.

As one senior executive of a big United States manufacturing company put it during the show: "We have been keeping in regular touch with the airlines about our plans, but the last time we visited them we were surprised to find that instead of just wanting to shake hands, they wanted to talk turkey."

For the airlines there is the double dilemma of having increasing traffic as they move steadily out of the slump induced by the 1973 oil crisis, but not having the confidence or the immense capital sums which they require to order new fleets.

As a consequence, many of them are going through a period when they are making repeat orders for the types which they have already ordered, and for which there are no introductory costs — the Boeing 727 is the classic example. Never slow to spot a bandwagon when it is rolling, Boeing is going ahead with a prototype 707 airline freighter with new technology CFM56 engines.

But at the same time Boeing and all the other kinds that the reordering trend cannot last for long. It has ready two fresh designs, the 747, a 160-180

seater which is based on the 727/737 part of its existing airliner family, and the 747, a new design for a wide-body airbus with a capacity between 180 and 200 passengers.

Boeing is ready to go with one or other of these projects, but is waiting for the airlines to tell them what final shape of machine they want, and to compare themselves to orders. The 747 seems the most likely front-runner, and the Americans are already talking to British Aerospace about making the wings.

The other two big American civil aircraft manufacturers have both been taking recently with European aerospace organizations about possible joint ventures. McDonnell Douglas has with the French, and Lockheed with the British.

Lockheed has proposed working sharing to British Aerospace on a new version of its TriStar airliner, and Mr Robert Ormsby, the president of its Georgia company, said at the Paris show that they were also interested in British participation in a big new aircraft which would have a variety of applications, including passenger and cargo-carrying, and even as a flying boat.

Mr Ormsby is optimistic about the possibility of a return of flying boats for city centre to city centre travel, a company survey having revealed a large number of the big population centres of the world have extensive stretches of water nearby. Modern technology, utilizing quiet engines and high-lift devices to give short takeoff, would make such craft acceptable environmentally, he contended.

With so many new projects flying about, the danger is that too many could be begun in the same bracket, so repeating the costly errors of the late 1960s,

which has resulted in the TriStar, DC 10 and European Airbus families of airliners all jostling each other for sparse sales.

Such a dangerous clash of ideas already looks like emerging between Britain and France in the medium-range, 150-seater bracket. Having been cheered at an aerospace conference in Paris immediately before the show opened by an announcement by Lord Beswick, chairman of British Aerospace, that this country is to talk to France and West Germany on work sharing on the proposed BAe X-11, British aircraft industry executives were appalled when what they saw on the French Aerospace stand the day the salon opened.

This was a model of their proposed B 200 airliner, in racing parlance a dead ringer for the X-11, even down to using the same engines, although in the case of the British project they would be mounted on the tail, while the French had them under the wings.

The French in their turn were inviting the British industry to come into their project. There seemed to be no reason why the two projects should not be rolled up into one.

But the British executives recalled the bitter political and industrial rivalry which clouded the progress of the Concorde project, and doubted whether a rolling-up operation could be performed without offending national pride and prestige on both sides of the Channel.

offer of about 5 per cent is scornfully rejected as inadequate, so the rate war continues, bleeding the British and other airlines slowly to death. Such rate wars have been going on for a century, and have always ended either with the outsider getting in with a compromise share, based largely on historic rights and trade generated, or retiring hurt.

With the full weight of the Soviet economy behind them, Russian lines can go on indefinitely; there are no suffering shareholders to call a halt. Similarly with rates. Challenged by western lines to charge economic rates, Russian lines reply that they are. And so they may be, with ships built, fuelled, and operated on cheap labour, in a socialist economy that western accountants cannot audit.

Some say the only language Russia understands is force (and does that make her so different?). And the United States for one is preparing to use it. Last year Mr Karl Bakke, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, persuaded Congress to withdraw a Bill to ban Russian ships engaged in harmful rate-cutting in United States trades, on the strength of an agreement reached with the same Mr Averin.

Two months ago, disillusioned by non-implementation of the agreement and blaming each other for it, Mr Bakke invited Congress to take up the Bill again.

Perhaps this is what brings Mr Guzhenko to London. The states of Europe (and Japan) are not united, and for most, shipping is a minority interest; a source of great consolation to Russian expansionists. But one by one they are taking powers to ban or otherwise penalize Russian shipping in their ports; and the point must come when the Soviet Union pushes some one somewhere too far, and these powers will be used.

A common interest of Mr Guzhenko and his hosts this week will be to explore where the point might be, and whether it can be fruitfully forestalled.

Can the West avoid a shipping collision with Russia?



Michael Baily discusses the tensions behind the visit to Britain of Timofei Guzhenko, (left) the Soviet Union's Minister of Merchant Marine

tracts she hogs her own trades (64 per cent of that with Britain in Russian ships; 75 per cent of that with Germany) while moving with the help of 20-30 per cent rate cuts that are playing havoc with the economies of western lines—into cross-trades all over the world that do not touch the Soviet Union at all.

While conceding Russia's right to run ships and earn foreign exchange, and welcoming her greater involvement in international trade, Mr Swayne argues that the pace and form of Russian shipping expansion constitute a grave threat to western economic, political, and strategic interests (since individual lines and even whole trades can be picked off by the Russians at will) must unite to contain it.

Mr Igor Averin, top shipping policy-maker in Moscow, counters that all she is doing is to expand her shipping to "meet own country's demands for maritime transport services". Since 1972, he points out, the Soviet Union has moved from 23rd to sixth place by adding 2.7 million tons to total 13.4 million last year.

This constituted a fall in her percentage share of the growing world fleet from 4.2 to 3.8 per cent. In this four-year period

three flags of convenience, Liberia, Panama, and Singapore, increased their combined fleets by 41 million tons to 94 million, and their share of the world fleet from 21 to 27 per cent.

Future plans, while not yet sealed beyond 1980, will provide not for the domination of world trade, but merely for a continuation of present growth of 700,000-800,000 tons a year.

Any unprejudiced observer will see the bland and amiable Mr Averin told a recent shipping conference in Norway, "that Soviet shipping companies are not hatching any insidious plans to capture world sea routes."

There is something less than frank about both these positions. Mr Averin skates over the fact that Russian expansion has not been in the bulk trades which are free and open to all and in which she is under-tanned—but in the liner trades, which are largely closed and in which she is already over-tanned. There is a perfectly good reason for this, which Mr Averin can hardly be expected to aver: the Soviet Union is now a world imperialist power, and is using the same tool to further its ends that Britain found so effective a century ago.

Liner shipping connects, penetrates and makes dependent

other people's lives and economies in a way ramp shipping does not; and if in the process (changing for a moment the Russian imperialist hat for the Marxist world revolutionary one) capitalist adversaries can be made to suffer mayhem, so much the better.

There is something disingenuous too, though, in the formal position of the West: that present shares of liner trades are somehow fixed except by permission of the sitting tenants. They were carved out by force of various kinds, and are constantly being changed by new forces such as the claims of developing countries. The Soviet Union is one of those new forces, and a very powerful one, which will use that force, unless stopped, to gain what she understandably sees as a highly-attractive place in the sun.

Unless stopped: that is the key to it. What gives the thing such a nightmarish quality for western shipowners is that they cannot see how and when it can be stopped, because they are dealing with an adversary who plays by different rules and with whom they cannot cope.

Between Europe and East Africa, for example, Russia wants 30 per cent of the trade and is cutting rates 30 per cent to get it. The conference lines'

offer of about 5 per cent is scornfully rejected as inadequate, so the rate war continues, bleeding the British and other airlines slowly to death. Such rate wars have been going on for a century, and have always ended either with the outsider getting in with a compromise share, based largely on historic rights and trade generated, or retiring hurt.

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World aviation edging towards a new generation of airliners

Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

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But the British executives recalled the bitter political and industrial rivalry which clouded the progress of the Concorde project, and doubted whether a rolling-up operation could be performed without offending national pride and prestige on both sides of the Channel.

Meanwhile, Fokker, the Dutch company, unveiled at Paris its proposed Super F28 which, with up to 130 seats, would nibble into the lower end of the market for both the X-11 and the B200.

Britain and Holland have also been competing with each other recently in Romania, where the government is anxious to plug into the aerospace technology of western Europe so that it can build up its own aircraft industry.

As has been recorded, this country has recently signed a protocol for 50 X-11 airliners: British industry executives went to Bucharest for what they thought would be a polite handshaking session, and were amazed to be offered a firm deal. Teaching the Romanians

how to make the X-11, and then gradually transferring the technology to Bucharest, so that, eventually, they will be able to make the whole airliner themselves, will provide a great-needed boost for employment at BAe factories at Weybridge and Bournemouth.

VFW-Fokker, the German-Dutch company, has been offering the Romanians a similar deal with its 40-seater VFW 614 airliner. When the company signed its protocol with Britain it appeared as if the Romanians had put the Germans and the Dutch out of court. But latest reports from Bucharest indicate that they have the capacity to sign up with both, and that by the end of his month they will start to learn to make up to 100 614s, with the first 19 supplied complete.

CHERSONESE (F.M.S.) ESTATES, LTD.

T. B. BARLOW'S REVIEW

The Sixty Seventh Annual General Meeting was held in London on 9th June 1977. T. B. BARLOW, the Chairman, said:

As our operations are overseas, we are free from the U.K.'s legislation on dividends. The final dividend of 1.6p brings the total for the year to 2p per 10p share. The profit for 1976 before tax was £742,000. Tax on the profit was £334,226. The dividends paid to members were £234,571 and tax on the dividends was £130,924. The retained profit for the year was £72,587.

ESTATES
The main feature of Chersonese and Jin Seng estates is the steady reduction in the acreage devoted to rubber with compensating increases in oil palms and cocoa. The combination of cocoa and coconuts continues to give satisfactory profits and the dual cultivation augurs well for the future.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Business Diary in Europe: Showing the flag in Poznan

That apostle of capitalism, Lord Mayor of the City of London, will be seen in one of workers' paradises today as he opens the new British Hilton at Poland's Poznan national trade fair.

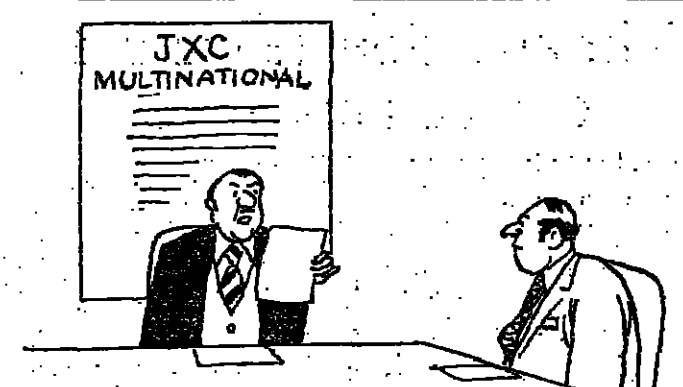
Mr Robin and Lady Gillett in Poznan at the invitation of the British Overseas Trade Board, who put up the money this bigger, better, permanent pavilion.

The pavilion offers 6,250 acres of space, a third bigger than its predecessor. The majority of this fair, with that of Leipzig and Brno, one of the east and biggest in eastern Europe, is such that there will be more British exhibitors than ever before.

Mr Robin will be calling on foreign trade minister, Mr Zewski, and is hoping to see the Prime Minister, Mr Thatcher. Oh, and civic duty to the core, he'll also be looking in on the town presidents of Poznan and of Warsaw.

I'm resisting the temptation to joke about cooking the books at the first Anglo-Italian call to open in Rome. There is no obvious business case in the Italian capital as Milan or for that matter in a city.

Ronald Churchward, of National Westminster, says they must have looked at two new places in Italy before the city before leasing the apartment of the Savoy Hotel in Venice, once the cradle of La Dolce Vita.



Hollywood
"The workers say that we're betraying them by sitting the new factory in Germany and that anyhow the golf's better in Spain."

of the venture hope that the boat will offer a symbol of Europe with which the public can identify.

Most of the £150,000 or so needed to pay for the chartering of the boat and other costs is now assured. Sets of gold, silver and bronze commemorative medallions have been struck and were put on sale last week as part of the fund-raising campaign.

Most of the financial support has come from private firms. But the European Commission has now belatedly decided to contribute its mite—about £7,500 to pay for radio equipment which will send back reports on the boat's progress

of active old age in which German bankers revel.

He has been nominated to the supervisory board of Allianz Versicherungs, West Germany's largest insurance company. Shareholders will be asked to vote him into office at the annual meeting on July 13.

Klassen was with Deutsche Bank before moving to the federal bank, but does not appear to have had particularly close ties with Allianz. People in Allianz's Munich headquarters are quietly pleased to have netted such a celebrity.

Klassen's term of office will run initially for one year as a completely new supervisory board will have to be elected in 1978 as a result of the government law extending worker codetermination to all the big German companies.

It is already being suggested in business circles that this might be an opportune moment for the present Allianz supervisory board chairman, Dr Hans Günther Sohl, to step down to make way for Klassen at the top of the Allianz board.

An impish electrical contractor from Haverfordwest called Dingley Jones recently offered me his card, an obsolete but otherwise genuine Bulgarian banknote bearing his signature and business address. Dingley Jones delights in handing his 'card' to local government officials and commuters who ask "But it's money" and turn as pink as the paper upon which the note is printed.

FERGUSON INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS Limited and Subsidiary Companies

Preliminary Group Results for the year ended 28 February 1977

	1977 £	1976 £
Sales	£31,468,487	£23,073,872
Trading profit	1,410,707	928,880
Interest payable	549,264	280,313
Employees' profit sharing	861,443	648,567
	82,993	44,366
Share of profit of associated companies	778,450	604,201
Profit before taxation	252,718	218,029
Taxation: Group	427,212	316,861
Associated companies	132,391	116,102
Profit after taxation	559,603	432,963
Dividends	471,565	389,267
Interim 2.1p per share	97,287	89,501
Proposed final 3.328p per share	154,158	120,793
Profit retained: Group	251,445	210,294
Associated companies	143,531	98,676
	76,589	80,297
	£220,120	£178,973
Earnings per share	10.3p	9.3p

For a copy of our latest accounts, please write to The Secretary, Ferguson Industrial Holdings Limited, Appleby Castle, Cumbria CA16 6XH

NEW BOOKS FOR BUSINESSMEN

CROTTI: TRADING UNDER EEC AND U.S. ANTI-TRUST LAWS

1977. By ALFRED F. CROTTI, A.B. B.S., LL.B.

This work is in two sections, the first of which surveys anti-trust law in the United States and Europe, explaining the reasons for its enactment. The latter section points out the antitrust problems in areas of normal business activity.

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1977. By M. R. SAUNDERS, A.C.A., International Tax Consultant.

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Floating out of Bretton Woods

The International Monetary Fund 1966-71 The System under Stress Volumes I and II by Margaret Garritsen de Vries

(IMF, Washington, 2 volumes
\$15)

Worries about how we are all going to cope with the impact of the oil surplus on the international payments system have put the International Monetary Fund back at the centre of attention everywhere. For the United Kingdom, the workings of that body have an added interest because our indebtedness means that we have become one of the first test cases of what the new wave of conditional lending from the fund will mean to countries in the future.

So it is very useful that the fund has just written its own official history of the period from 1966 to 1971 when the old order of Bretton Woods was breaking down, to be replaced by the present system of confused floating.

The book's author, Margaret de Vries, is a fund staff member and the book has the good and the bad elements which might be expected to flow from that. As far as it is possible to check, it is unfailingly accurate, clearly well informed (it actually contains new information from staff papers) and provides a clear narrative of what happened with a second volume containing most of the key documents of the period.

For anyone who is trying to understand the present, it provides an indispensable and fairly easily read report on what happened. But the price of the authors' position "on the inside" is that sometimes the reporting is so scrupulously fair to be a bit tedious; the breakdown of Bretton Woods was a messy affair, with the change resisted by governments and international institutions at almost every step.

The reason why this came to be the case is perhaps provided by the very structure of the book itself, which shows once again the extent to which governments are doomed to spend much of their time dealing with problems which have just ceased to be important.

There was, it seems fair to say, a broad consensus during the early part of the period covered by this study, that the key problem facing the world was one of inadequate liquidity. Not only was there not going to be enough gold or dollars or sterling, but the creation of these reserve assets was inherently unsatisfactory because it left the power to decide how much was generated, in the hands of a few countries.

So the story which dominates the first half of the book is an

attempt, finally successful, to find some new kind of international reserve asset which would be most liquid and place it in the hands of all the governments to decide how much should be created and how it should be shared out.

The vehicle which emerged from these talks was the special drawing right. There is no doubt that Mrs de Vries is doing the right thing in devoting so much attention to the invention of the SDR, for it did indeed dominate much of the thinking at the time.

But in retrospect, it takes on an altogether less impressive perspective. At the end of 1976, only 4 per cent of the world's total gold and currency reserves had been made up of SDRs, and the dollar maintained its predominance.

One reason for this, of course, is that far from a dramatic shortage of liquidity the latter part of the sixties and the early seventies saw a huge excess, fuelled among other things by a giant American payments deficit. It was these deficits which provoked the biggest earthquake in the monetary system, the American suspension of convertibility in August, 1971, but the writing had clearly begun on the wall before that with instability among the European currencies.

The book stops at the end of 1971, when for a brief moment it was being claimed that the shake-up had done its work and that a new and defensible system of fixed parities had been worked out in the Smithsonian agreement. That agreement was soon to die, leaving us with the floating rates we have today.

It has to be admitted that most of the awful things which were predicted would follow from floating rates have in fact occurred. Inflation has soared, the world trade has slowed, the markets are prey to sudden and largely irrational spasms of confidence in or distrust of a currency.

Yet the system does at least survive. The subtitle of this book is *The System Under Stress*; a more accurate name would have been "defending the indefensible". For that is what fixed exchange rates had become in the early years of this decade, and are certainly now under the impact of the oil price rise.

Whether our present concerns with finding ways of recycling oil money will turn out to be, like SDRs, the pursuit of a false dream, or like the defence of fixed rates, the search for something that cannot be done, remains to be seen. But in trying to work out the answer this study provides a useful guide.

David Blake

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Sources & Uses of Medium
& Long Term Finance

by E. Victor Morgan &
Richard Harrington

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BUSINESS BOOKS

A Singer in full song

Singer and the Sewing Machine by Ruth Brandon

(Barrie & Jenkins, £5.95).

One day in August, 1850, the hubbub of New York's fashionable Fifth Avenue was pierced by a scream. The noise came from the carriage of Mary Anne, wife of the sewing machine magnate Isaac Singer.

Mrs Singer had just seen her husband of a quarter of a century, the father of her eight children, riding by in a carriage with another woman.

The mystery lady, as the scandal sheets were soon to make clear, was no casual pickup. Singer beat up his wife on returning to the house, and the ensuing court case delighted America.

The other woman was also a Mary, Mary McGonigal. She had known Singer for nine years, was maintained by him in New York as "Mrs Mathews" and was mother to five little Mathews.

Yet if "Mrs Mathews" was not all she seemed, nor was "Mrs Singer". She was really Mrs Singer, Ann Sponser. The real Mrs Singer for there was one, married Singer in 1830, bore him a son and left.

She did not divorce Singer until the year of the carriage incident. At this time, Singer, then 49, had a fourth "wife and family" in New York and had fathered and recognized 18 children.

Three years later he was to marry for the second—or fifth—but at any rate final, time and to recognize five more children. This then is one side of the activities of Isaac Singer, who almost alone of the titans of nineteenth century American capitalism did not put business before pleasure.

Singer was a failed actor who liked inventing things. He did not, however, invent the sewing machine and it is disputed whether he even perfected it. The machine bore him but he saw in it a way of making a buck and he was spectacularly right.

What Singer did do, however, was by a combination of showmanship, determination and industry to make his name synonymous with the machine.

Even so, it was not until 1857, more than 15 years after Singer and his partners (all of whom hated him) had started producing machines in a commercial quantity, that production of Singer machines took and held a lead over their nearest rivals, Wheeler and Wilson.

Singer, Miss Brandon argues, can be said to have ushered in the era of mass production. He may have started the first American multinational, for by 1861 he was selling more machines in Europe than in the United States, and in 1867 opened an office—and later a factory—in Glasgow.

It was to Britain he fled from the public disgrace that followed his beating of Mary Anne. He pitched camp in Cornhill with a lady, who even as a properly married man, he was eventually frozen out of New York society altogether, he repaired to Palm Beach, where he died in 1875.

Miss Brandon is evidently a staunch feminist but her distaste for Singer's sybaritism is tempered by her admiration for the gusto which, set him apart from the other bloodless money-grubbers of his age. Had he been other than he was, Miss Brandon would have been reduced to writing a history of the sewing machine itself, a machine whose immense reputation is for the most part, only by the closest cousin, the typewriter.

Nevertheless, in the right hands both sewing machine and typewriter can produce things which are not tedious, and Miss Brandon's book is one of them. As diligently as any economist, she rambles through the jumble of legal, financial and sexual complications of Singer's life to produce a book as intricate as any sampler but free of the tediousness of a specialist's work in that medium.

The combination of Singer's lurid life and Miss Brandon's considerable skill has produced the best biography, business or otherwise, that have read for some time.

Ross Davies

Knowledge and Ignorance in Economics

by Prof T. W. Hutchison

(Blackwell, £7)

What are the ever growing number of economists supposed to know? And how much can a trained economist contribute to policy-making by virtue of his professional knowledge?

The present state of disarray among economists, whose prescriptions seem to have failed to resolve the problems of the 1970s, makes a study of *Knowledge and Ignorance in Economics* particularly timely. Some of the disagreements between economists undoubtedly stem from a difference of views on the nature of the subject.

There are those who believe that the construction of highly abstract models of economic behaviour can illuminate truths which are relevant for the

"real" and much less simple world. For them economics is a science which fails to predict accurately because of its "immaturity".

Others scorn the elegant theorizing and the striving towards generalized laws. They believe that the economist's canon should be rather "algebra". The numerous quotations from others do not seem to have a sufficiently strong connecting thread of argument, and the frequent use of italics for emphasis is irritating.

A thought-provoking and amusing appendix contrasts the different views expressed, after the 1957 devaluation of the pound and Britain's entry into the EEC. Contradictions abound, most notably between judgment before and after the event. And, interestingly, between what is described as different times to be the "conventional" and "correct" economic wisdom.

Caroline Atkinson



A REGULAR GOLD DUSTMAN.

"Hello! Where are you off to now?"
"Oh! I ain't a going to stop here, looking for treasurers in cinders. I'm off to Kallifort, where there's heaps o' gold dust to be had for the sweepin'!"

This cartoon of 1849, which illustrates the naive hopes with which many went in search of gold, is taken from *The Gold Rushes*—from California to the Klondike by Robin May (W. H. Allen, £4.95), a splendidly humorous account of a 19th century phenomenon.

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Quick guide

A Bibliography of International Business, edited by Michael Z. Brodke, Mary Black and Paul Neville (Macmillan, £15). An annotated list of over 3,000 books and papers on business topics.

Industrial Safety Handbook, second edition, edited by William Handley (McGraw-Hill, £3.50). A useful book of practical advice, updated to take account of the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974.

Current Accounting Law and Practice 1977, by Robert Wilton (Sweet & Maxwell, £9.50). A revised edition which attempts the near impossible task of keeping pace with the rate of change in accountancy and company law.

Core-Brown on Companies, edited by Prof A. J. Boyle and Richard Sykes (Jordan, £40). Now in its 43rd edition, a loose-leaf format has been introduced to facilitate updating.

Self-assessment for Income Tax, by Dr N. A. Barr, Simon James and Prof A. R. Prest (Helmholtz Educational Books, £7.50). Argues for the introduction of self-assessment in Britain.

The International Taxation of Multinational Enterprises, by J. D. R. Adams and J. Whalley (Associated Business Programmes, £9.95). A guide to a complex subject for people who are not themselves tax experts.

The fact that one is drawn to this kind of reverie while reading suggests perhaps that this is not one of those action-packed, thriller-like biographies which allow one to revel vicariously in the backstabbing and intrigue which are, it seems, de rigueur on the road to the top.

Nor is it. What Miss Lund has managed to do—and it is no mean feat—is to write an affectionate memoir which

An impure science

believes, is in the refining of the argument of even the most sophisticated. An ability to spot trends rather than to derive laws distinguishes the economist from the scientist.

Unfortunately, the author's treatment of his subject is rather "algebra". The numerous quotations from others do not seem to have a sufficiently strong connecting thread of argument, and the frequent use of italics for emphasis is irritating.

A thought-provoking and amusing appendix contrasts the different views expressed, after the 1957 devaluation of the pound and Britain's entry into the EEC. Contradictions abound, most notably between judgment before and after the event. And, interestingly, between what is described as different times to be the "conventional" and "correct" economic wisdom.

Caroline Atkinson

European funds: uses and sources

Capital Markets in the EEC: the sources and uses of medium and long-term finance

by E. Victor Morgan and Richard Harrington
(A Wilton House Special Study, £20).

Every time one picks up an economic or financial study of Europe, one comes across through the pages in the book that the new study will finally lay bare the root cause of Britain's miserable economic performance and isolate the common factor responsible for the relative prosperity of our continental rivals.

With North Sea oil flowing, we may perhaps feel rather less disappointed that *Capital Markets in the EEC*, by Victor Morgan and Richard Harrington, fails to produce any conclusive answers to these questions—albeit that North Sea oil wealth does, in fact, make correct economic/industrial policy-making still more difficult, rather than easier, than hitherto.

To be fair though, the aim of the book is neither as broad nor as narrow as an examination of how the United Kingdom should shape up economically against continental competition.

In the first place, the book is primarily about capital markets and the sources and uses of medium and long-term finance. Issues such as corporate profitability, as opposed to corporate saving, are not a central theme.

Secondly, the book is not simply a series of comparisons with the United Kingdom, though there is no shortage of these. The first part is devoted to a detailed look at the workings of capital markets in country after country—taking in, as well as the United Kingdom, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy and The Netherlands.

These chapters give a comprehensive outline of the macro and micro aspects of each country's capital markets.

The authors have clearly put a great deal of effort in to putting as much of the mainstream material as possible on to a roughly comparable footing—resulting in a large quantity of interesting tabular information.

The second half of the book is devoted to comparative studies. It casts its net widely, taking in, *inter alia*, savings and investment (with the United Kingdom showing up poorly); financing of the public sector; public and private sector institutions; markets; finance for small firms; housing finance and the international capital market.

But while the book points out many variations in the sources and uses of funds in each country, it hardly reaches any firm conclusions, as to why these should be and as to their effects.

Malcolm Brown

John Whitmore

Facelift will give Trieste a new role

Trieste, living on the like an Austro-Hungarian age, is being given the of a facelift that will form her role to that of a pioneer.

A scheme is under way, customs-free zone astride Italy-Yugoslav border. It never brings back the glories of the Hapsburg Empire's main trading port, but it will offer a new opportunity for a man-made bridge between the East and Communist worlds.

The project is provided under the 1975 Treaty of O between Rome and Belgrade, confirming the post-war borders that brought Yugoslavia's stone's throw from Trieste.

A 2,500 hectare area in Carso limestone plateau between the Italian village of Opicina and Basovizza, an Yugoslav one of Sezana, Trieste (famous since August 1945 for the Lipizzaner's of horses). The actual customs zone, will be delineated in this, probably about 500 metres on the Italian side above 4,000 on the Yugoslav.

Inside it will be possible to establish manufacturing and commercial depots of Yugoslav or Italian origin with tax-free raw materials.

This should be an appreciably lower manufacturing cost, though of course products will be subject to whatever customs charges levied by the country of destination.

Signor Nereo Stopper, secretary of the Ministry for Industry and Trade, in Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, forecasts that the main attraction will be manufacturing, and hand goods not for Western Europe but for the Yugoslav market.

The scheme breaks ground as an example of frontier cooperation between capitalist and communist countries. Companies from outside Trieste, Stopper says, will have to be encouraged to set up in Italy or Yugoslavia and at that country's laws according to the EEC country chooses to set its subsidiary in Italy, it is free to do so. But it is limited to 49 per cent of capital if the seat is in Yugoslavia. However, there is speculation whether the Yugoslav might amend this provision before the zone comes into operation.

Under Italian conditions, manufacturer will have to the higher wage and so welfare rates. Under Yugoslav conditions, there are the provisions of workers' self-management. The project will bring Trieste's economy closer to adequate for a city of 280 inhabitants. This is founded shipyards, diesel engine manufacture, the transalpine pipeline terminal to Germany and some light industry.

The Trieste, however, is not taken to the province. About 65,000 signed a motion to submit the province to a referendum before Parliament in Rome to make, instead, the whole Trieste province a free zone. These opponents are a mix of environmentalists fighting for the destruction of Carso, supporters of Trieste independence, and of who were simply the duty-free cigarettes and pet.

Some appear to have been influenced by loose talk of the Bosnians and Montenegrins descending from Carso.

A more reasoned opposition would have the zone sited instead in the Vipacco valley near the twin towns of Gorizia in Italy, and Nova Gorica in Yugoslavia on the ground the valley already has a rail and airfield facilities.

The Carso area will certainly be expensive and difficult to adapt. It is composed of uneven terrain, steep slopes, posing problems water supplies, while in middle of the Italian side the Slovene-speaking village of Ronchi.

Signor Stopper says that the Trieste area has been recovering from World War II man business organizations. Preparations under way for a mixed Italian-Yugoslav commission to delineate the zone round the customs barrier will draw.

The commission will decide what may not be done in the zone. Heavy industry such as petrochemicals steel will not be permitted and the emphasis will be placed on light industry.

Traditionally, an urban redevelopment plan will be drawn up for the zone, which will be administered by a six-man (three from each side) management committee. Road links will be provided with Trieste port and existing motorways. Everything takes a few years, but Signor Stopper is all for hurry slowly.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Tobacco future is in a haze, but Riddick sees a painless path

any action, there is an 11 per cent increase in the price of tobacco. It is not an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any shares.

The analysts recognize that the extreme difficulty of animal testing of pain killing drugs means that many products can reach the clinical test stage and then be found to have dangerous side effects. But, almost in passing, the firm points to Riddick's success in producing drugs designed to sedate wild animals and then to bring them round again. Albrecht says, "these drugs have vastly furthered Riddick's pharmaceutical research into strong analgesics and the way the brain reacts to pain and pain-killing drugs". Medical aspects weigh heavily on the tobacco industry and, as the half-yearly review from Pamure Gordon notes, "the industry is a winner".

It is a strong pain-killer to be unhelpful in operative trials and researchers Mr Bruce and Mr Roy Owens that "its significance in the world is often not fully appreciated".

At present there is no strong evidence (pain-killers) without known side effects is available to the profession. Application has been made to the London Committee on Medicines and the States Food and Drug Administration.

More than a substitute, this addition, which is around £40m and, Riddick is expected to make heavy into the total market which is worth £400m per annum.

its this week

Foods
Johnson
they

As: Blyvoor Gold Mining, Durban, South Africa; East Rand Mines, Johannesburg; Allied S. Africa Inds. Assoc. Foods, Country & New Rops, Harrison's & Cropper's & Reversionary P. Robinson Construction, Durban, Natal.

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as: Bluebell Bros. and United States & Tst. Finals: Armitage Carlton Inds. Chubb & Overgordon Distillers, Ips. Sumrie, Trident Interiors, Carpet Hides, Ten Plantation Hides.

DAY
ms: English China, Arthur Guinness, Lagan, Sidlaw Inds. and Tate. Finals: Alpine Hides, & Hallamshire Hides, Spring Interiors, Don Hargreaves Grp., Lee Grp. Wm Leach, London Overseas Freighters & Whites. Triplex Grp and UBM Grp.

LIAMAS AND SONS
an states in the annual at the uncertainty in the onths of 1976 continued first quarter of 1977 and ravaged by the low demand and steel industries ulding from this lack of some further redundancies at the largest foundry.

At home, competition remains fierce, Mr Bunting observes, "and in some ways things will never be quite the same again". Imperial Group remains subject to further potential threats but profit margins on tobacco sales have already suffered a substantial decline. "And the extent of further falls can only be a matter for conjecture".

So, like BAT, Imperial shares are still rated a hold and for very similar reasons.

Rothmans International "g" shares come out of the review best and Pamure expects the next balance sheet to present a considerably improved performance. Mr Bunting gives a warning, however, that "the market remains highly suspicious of the company, partly as a result of its sheer complexity". It is hard to attribute the blame for this suspicion to the market's inability to comprehend or Rothmans' own complexity.

Ray Maughan

Brokers' views

impact of the health issue on the tobacco market, since the early 1960s has perhaps been greater than is generally realised".

The firm's analyst, Mr D. J. Bunting, points out that in the decade to 1960 United Kingdom tobacco consumption by weight advanced 24 per cent but then fell by 13.3 per cent of the sub-sequent 16 years. The tobacco companies have gone a considerable way to overcoming the far content hazard and strengths have been almost halved in the United Kingdom during the 10 years to 1975.

The global market is still sluggish, nonetheless, and faced with increased competition in their own country, several American firms are exploring

overseas and, in consequence, they are increasingly invading world markets once largely the province of BAT Industries.

BAT, in Pamure's view, rates a hold as "the share's underperformance over the last few months leaves the rating undemanding". But there are serious worries over BAT's brand shares.

The United States attack comes at a time when BAT's defensive mechanisms appear to have experienced a "perceptible deterioration" with group subsidiaries lagging in the brand innovation stakes in both the West German and United States cigarette markets.

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KAMUNTING TIN DREDGING (M) BERHAD

("the Company")
Incorporated in Malaysia under the Companies Act, 1965

SHARE CAPITAL
Authorized: M50,000 in shares of M50.50 each
Issued: 4,012,500 shares of M50.50 each fully paid

All the issued shares of M50.50 each in the Company ("the Shares") have been admitted by the Council of The Stock Exchange in London to the Official List. Application for listing for the Shares has been made to the Committee of the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extraordinary services and copies of the particulars may be obtained during usual business hours (Saturdays excepted) between 13th June, 1977 and 27th June, 1977, both dates inclusive, from:

The Anglo-Asian and General Investment Trust Limited,
55/61 Moorgate,
London EC2R 6BH
13th June, 1977

Foster & Brathwaite,
22 Austin Friars,
London EC2N 2BU

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MALAYAN TIN DREDGING (M) BERHAD

("the Company")
Incorporated in Malaysia under the Companies Act, 1965

SHARE CAPITAL
Authorized: M50,000 in shares of M51 each
Issued: 9,262,222 shares of M51 each fully paid

All the issued shares of M51 each in the Company ("the Shares") have been admitted by the Council of The Stock Exchange in London to the Official List. Application for listing for the Shares has been made to the Committee of the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

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McAnally, Montgomery & Co.,
18 Finsbury Circus,
London EC2M 7BH

Capper-Neill platform for growth resurgence

With order books throughout the group generally good and the few minor exceptions now showing improvements, the Capper-Neill process plant group, is confident of another increase in profit in the current year, its chairman, Mr W. P. Capper, says in his annual review.

The major factors in the past year's record performance—pre-tax profit up from £2.76m to £4.20m in the 12 months to March 31 last—were once again a vigorous expansion of exports and world-wide construction activities with an increasing range of companies within the group, together with an acquisition of companies with complementary trading activities.

"I see no reason for changing this successful policy, and the plan of the directors for the coming year is to continue developing and expanding the group's activities along these proven lines", he states. During the past year group performance was not restricted by cash flow or liquidity problems, nor are such problems expected in the foreseeable future.

The group now consists of almost 40 operating companies with a turnover exceeding £50m, making it one of the country's 500 largest companies. Capper-Neill International, including its sub-group associates, has been winning site construction contracts in a number of significant new areas, he goes on. In addition to its traditional territories, contracts have been obtained for the first time in Egypt, Sudan, Sultanate of Oman and on the Ivory Coast.

More recently it has gained in the Sudan a large sugar refinery construction contract worth £25m.

[illegible]

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 24. \$ Contango Day, June 27. Settlement Day, July 5

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]

—Stepping Stones —Non-Secretarial—Secretarial



—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies

LA CREME DE LA CREME

YOU NEED TIME FOR A JOB IN WATCHES

Time Products—the Sekonda Longines and Citizen watch firm—is looking for a Secretary/P.A. to assist in a very busy Personnel and Group Administration Department. Mature, tactful person over 30 with usual secretarial skills (no shorthand) and able to take wider responsibilities.

Salary around £3,500, season ticket loan scheme, pension, life assurance and sickness scheme.

Location E.C.1, close to Farringdon Road tube station.

TELEPHONE MRS. BRASCHLER, 01-242 8899

SENIOR SECRETARY £4,000 PER ANNUM

Required immediately by Partner in firm of Estate Agents and Development Consultants in Central London.

Excellent shorthand & typing speed essential. Pleasant, modern offices near Baker Street.

Telephone Mr. B. H. Green
01-723 3494

SECRETARY £3,430

Secretary required for Senior Officer of a Civil Service Trade Union near Law. 120 to 130 w.p.m. typing. Starting salary £3,430 rising in 4 years to £3,874. Salary allowances for higher shorthand proficiency: hours 8.30 to 5.30 p.m. 4 weeks holiday (5 weeks' honours).

Apply by letter only giving age, qualifications, experience and day telephone number.

DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY (EH)
INSTITUTION OF PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS
3-7 NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, LONDON WC2N 5BS

£4,000 + SEC./P.A.

The London office of an International group of newspapers requires a responsible, mature person with good secretarial skills who would appreciate being involved in the editorial and administrative side of a very busy office. This demanding job offers an attractive salary in return for a professional attitude.

Telephone 353 8135

ATHENS PA/ASSISTANT TO VICE-PRESIDENT

An applicant aged 30-35, possessing excellent secretarial skills, capable of smooth running of an office, handling a number of secretaries, and able to deal with a variety of confidential matters. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

SUSAN HAMILTON
31 St. George's Street, W.1.
01-499 5406/5235

PA/SEC (Audio) To Senior Partner West End Estate Agents

Age 25-30, working in small young friendly office in West End. Duties of administrative work, L.V.s, typing, etc. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits.

Telephone Mrs. McCulloch
01-913 5123

£4,000 + NEG.

Sec/P.A. for Vice President of City Bank (moving to Stratford in 1 year). Many excellent benefits including pension and free house. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits.

TELEPHONE MRS. BRASCHLER
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IS THIS TRUE?

If you are a competent and efficient P.A. Secretary, with sound office experience, some French, Italian, and Spanish, and a good knowledge of the City, you will find this a most attractive opportunity. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

TELEPHONE MRS. BRASCHLER
01-242 8899

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Audio P.A./Secretary required for solicitor in Kensington. Salary of £3,500 per annum.

01-937 4444

SECRETARIAL

YOUNG PARTNER of a small company is looking for a young, energetic, and ambitious P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

01-242 8899

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01-242 8899

SECRETARIAL

Reward: £3,500, 5 weeks' hols. and LVs

SECRETARY WANTED TO WORK FOR SMALL PROPERTY COMPANY IN WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W1

Excellent own office and very good conditions. Total staff consists of 2 Directors plus yourself, and you will consequently have ample scope for independence. Must have audio/shorthand skills. Ideal applicant will be late 20s or early 30s with good organising ability and able to take charge.

Please send brief résumé (with telephone)
31 WELBECK STREET, W1
Tel. 01-935 5334

nine eleven personnel

OIL WORLD £3,500 NEG.

A major International Oil Company are currently recruiting experienced Secretaries for their London Office. If you would enjoy the excitement of North Sea oil projects ring Gilly Mart for further information.

937 9801

London's International Health Centre P.A./SECRETARY, £3,000 TO £3,500

The famous Wellstar Centre offers you a chance to make the most of your secretarial and administrative skills. You will be working in a modern, well-equipped office, and you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks. Salary £3,000 to £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

EYE FOR DESIGN £3,500 PLUS BONUS

Over 10 years in the design industry, you will find this a most attractive opportunity. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus.

937 9801

INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM

M.D. of easy-going, friendly Interior Design Co. needs a P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

ORGANIZE PRESENTATIONS

Advance press attendance, team of sales representatives, and a wide range of other administrative tasks. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

P.A. TO VICE-PRESIDENT OIL GROUP £4,000

Man at the Top needs an efficient P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

EARN UP TO £3,800 AS PART OF TOP TEAM

Working in a top team, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary up to £3,800 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

SOME FRENCH AND JUNIOR STAFF CONTROL AT £3,800

Managing Director of well-known company needs a P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,800 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

COSMETICS P.A., £3,500

Keep top names in the world of cosmetics up to date on all the latest news. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

PUBLISHING, W.1

Become involved in a new series of books on all the major areas of the publishing industry. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

CHRISTIAN BIOR (LONDON)

Christian Bior, with a strong reputation in the world of cosmetics, is looking for a P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

SECRETARIAL

YOUNG PARTNER of a small company is looking for a young, energetic, and ambitious P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

01-242 8899

SECRETARIAL

nine eleven personnel

KENSINGTON £3,500

Personnel Controller involved with training needs a reliable Secretary/P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

INTERIOR DESIGN CONSULTANTS, S.W.1

Secretary/P.A. Required for lively young design team. 9.15-5.15 p.m. Salary negotiable.

Ring 222 6983

Fabulous fashion £3,000

As Sec./P.A. to this charming fashion designer, you will be involved in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

NEW ANGLE ON ADVERTISING

You have your foot in the door of an exciting new advertising agency. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

ADVERTISING P.A./SEC. £3,250

Promotion prospects are excellent in this position. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,250 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

WINE TASTINGS, £3,500

Organise and attend wine tastings for a leading wine merchant. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

TRAVEL P.R.

In well known travel company, arrange TV and press advertising. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

ADVERTISING CHAIRMAN

On Top will be a good feeling when you become Secretary/P.A. to the Advertising Chairman. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

P.A. WITH CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH FOR CUSTOMER LIAISON

Interesting post with excellent prospects. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

AUDIO SUPERVISOR TO £3,750

Lively job for an Audio Supervisor in top people's estate agency. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,750 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

MAKE YOUR MARK

Marketing Manager of W.C. Publishing House needs a P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU

61 Regent St., E.C.2, 11.30-7.30. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

FASHION P.A., £3,500

Be your personal secretary and assistant to a leading fashion designer. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

1ST JOB AT £3,500

Learn to deal with overseas clients, organise travel itineraries, and handle a wide range of administrative tasks. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

SECRETARIAL

YOUNG PARTNER of a small company is looking for a young, energetic, and ambitious P.A. to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

01-242 8899

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Advertisement Director (shortly moving to Fleet Street Area)

The Advertisement Director of a leading weekly business magazine needs a replacement for his present secretary who is going abroad.

Besides the normal secretarial abilities expected from an experienced secretary, the main attributes required are a mature personality allied to an intelligent appreciation of what's going on.

Age not under 21 but otherwise no preconceived ideas on this subject.

Please apply to Christine Rigden, Throgmorton Publications Limited, 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2Z 0LH or telephone

01-628 4050

nine eleven personnel

£3,500 NEG.

Small professional body offering the most interesting job in the company to a good Secretary without shorthand. Excellent working conditions, flexible contract, and promotional prospects. Please phone Gillian

937 9801

EXECUTIVE P.A. £3,500 TO £3,800

Oversee the production, send proofs to clients, chase printers, and handle a wide range of administrative tasks. Salary £3,500 to £3,800 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency) 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2

Promotion plus £3,600 NEG. Learn all aspects of personnel work, from recruitment to training. Salary £3,600 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

PARIS AIR SHOW, £3,700

As a member of the Paris Air Show team, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,700 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

COURSES AND CONFERENCES

Set up and attend training courses for new recruits. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

WOMAN MAGAZINE

We are looking for someone over 21 who is able to cope with busy, hectic office work. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

EXECUTIVE OFFICER £4,000

Opportunity for an experienced executive officer to make a major contribution to the success of a leading company. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

TRAVELLING SECRETARY

Travel in Scotland, Wales, and throughout England as a travelling secretary. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

VISIT HOLLAND £3,300 TO £3,500

Visit Holland as a travelling secretary. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,300 to £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

PUBLIC RELATIONS, W.1

Career minded? Take a step into the world of public relations. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, W.1

Competent Secretary/Assistant to a leading photographic studio. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

MIDDLE EAST & Latin America

As a Secretary/Assistant to a leading company, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

EXPANDING CO. needs

As a Secretary/Assistant to a leading company, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

SECRETARIAL

MUSIC AND THE ARTS

Lovely opportunity for young Secretary with a typing to assist in the above field. General duties, reception, and telephone work. Salary S.W.1 area.

TELEPHONE MRS. BYZANTINE, 01-222 7561

NORMA SKEMP

PERSONNEL SERVICES
14, Broadway, S.W.1

MUSIC MANIA £2,250

Your own modern office is waiting near Lancaster Square. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £2,250 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

ADVERTISING BOARDROOM STUNTS £3,000

Your own modern office is waiting near Lancaster Square. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

PRIME PROPERTY POSITION £3,250 +

This famous Property Position in the West End offers a chance to make a major contribution to the success of a leading company. Salary £3,250 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM

£3,500 P.A. + NEGOTIABLE. Young man in a leading international law firm. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

SENIOR SECRETARY

Responsible in the Personnel Section of a leading company. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

P.A./SECRET START NC

In long term assignment, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

WELL KEEP YOU IN THE KNOW

We are looking for someone to keep you in the know. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

As a member of the Joyce Guinness Bureau team, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

PERSONAL ASSISTANT £4,200

As a Personal Assistant to a leading company, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £4,200 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

CONFIDENTIAL/SOCIAL P.A.

Work on very important confidential and social matters. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

PERSONAL ASSISTANT £4,200

As a Personal Assistant to a leading company, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £4,200 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

P.A. ADVERTISING, £3,800

Deal with clients involved in advertising. You will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,800 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT for Head of a leading association

As a Secretary/Assistant to the Head of a leading association, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

STUDIO SECRETARY for expanding company

As a Studio Secretary for an expanding company, you will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, and you will be working in a modern, well-equipped office. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

937 9801

